THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy, ... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week) ..... 15 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail, (per year) ..... $10 00.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The wife of Hon. John Wentworth, of Chicago, died in Troy, New York, on Saturday.

E. A. Albee's machine shop in Milford, Massachusetts, was burned on Friday night. Loss $8,000.

Rufus Kingsley, proprietor of Kingsley's Express, died in Providence, Rhode Island, on Saturday, aged ninety-three years.

Wallace's planing mill, on Spring Garden street, Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire on Saturday. Loss $20,000.

A man named Westerly was killed near Warren, Illinois, on Saturday, by two car loads rolling over him.

The members of the Tennessee Convention called on Mrs. Polk, Saturday, and were pleasantly received and entertained.

The Tennessee House of Representatives on Saturday adopted a resolution severely censuring Congressman W. J. Smith for furnishing his frank to members of the Legislature, for their use in transmitting documents to their constituents, and calling the attention of Congress to this conduct. Hundreds of documents have been circulated thus under Smith's frank.

A bill to regulate the compensation of teachers has been amended by the Lower House of the Missouri Legislature, so as to give females the same pay as males, where equally qualified and performing like duties.

The Kansas Senate has passed a bill removing disabilities, to take effect after the proclamation of the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment.

The Akron and Massillon owners of coal mines have formed a union and reduced the wages of their employes.

A Denver, Col., dispatch says: The remaining million and a half of Denver Pacific bonds were sold in London on Saturday. The sale was reported by cable telegraph on Friday, and caused great rejoicing. The Company promises to complete the road to Denver in four months. Work on the Kansas Pacific is progressing at the rate of a mile per day. Agents of several extensive colonies proposing to locate in Colorado next spring are now here to make final preparations for transporting stock and work cattle, &c. A delegation is expected soon.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* publishes the full circumstances attending the attempted removal of Gen. Thomas by Gen. Grant before the battle of Franklin. Halleck disclaims having advised to the subject at the time, but San Francisco last summer, but admits having printed Grant's order relieving Thomas and appointing Schofield as his successor.

A convention of conductors of conservative newspapers of Louisiana is called to meet in New Orleans February 22d.

The schooner Eleanor, from Baltimore, was wrecked near Fort Fisher, North Carolina. The entire crew of five men are supposed to have been lost.

The impeachment of Gov. Reed, of Florida, was killed in the House Friday night by adopting the minority report by a vote of 50 to 23.

Olive Logan is to lecture before the Female Suffrage Society of St. Louis on the 19th inst.

A movement is on foot to establish a fast freight line between St. Louis and the cities of the South, in connection with the Iron Mountain and Mobile and Ohio Railroads.

The Legislature of Kansas has passed a resolution requesting Congress to remove all the Indians in that State.

The directors of the Missouri Pacific Railroad have agreed to renew the contract with the Missouri River Railroad between Kansas City and Leavenworth, at the rate of $4,000 per annum. The Missouri River directory demand seventy thousand. The Leavenworth Atchison and North Western Railroad Company have also entered a protest against the Missouri Pacific Company for violation of contract, claiming three hundred and eighty thousand dollars damages.

In Poughkeepsie, New York, early yesterday morning a fire destroyed Webster's cabinet shop, and an old man of eighty-five, named Myers, a German, was suffocated. Three others were severely injured by death. The fire is supposed to have been incendiary.

The owners of coal mines in the Akron, Norton, Chippewa, Wadsworth, Fulton and Massillon, Ohio, districts, have organized a Union, the "Tuscarawas Coal Mining Association," with headquarters at Akron, and reduced the price of mining to the miners in all the neighboring districts, to go into effect February 20th.

CRIME.

The Plymouth, Ind., Abortion Case—Flight of the Alleged Criminals—Highway Robbery and Murder in Chicago—Murdered by a Conductor—An Old Feud Results in the Death of Two Brothers.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WARSAW, IND., February 5, 1870.

Considerable excitement still prevails over the death of Miss Sue Beaver, of this place, who died at Plymouth a few days since from the effects of abortion. Dr. J. J. Vinall and Mrs. Hopkins, who were, it is alleged, the immediate actors in the tragedy, have fled to parts unknown. Mrs. Hopkins was traced to Clarke, Indiana, a small town twenty miles east of Chicago, where she hired a horse and buggy and drove away. Every effort has been made to prevent the particulars of the crime from spreading. The house in which Miss Beaver was living has been entered, her trunk broken open, and her private correspondence abstracted. Wednesday, she is charged with being the principal in the affair, is a victim of the most shocking and standing, and somebody is doubtless spending money freely to prevent a proper investigation.

ST. LOUIS, February 5.—In a street quarrel in St. Joseph, Mo., night before last, between several parties, Michael Culligan was shot by H. J. Church, and died some time after. Church, who is a conductor on the St. Joseph and Council Bluff Railroad, gave himself up and was committed to jail. Culligan was about on the river and quarrelsome most of the time.

An old feud existing between Sinclair and Jackson Hurst on one side, and Joseph Fry, and Geo. Jones and others on the other, recently culminated on Tuesday last, at Ritzville, in the death of the two first named. An affray occurred at a store. The Hurst party walked out and were assaulted with stones, one of which struck Sinclair Hurst on the head, knocking him insensible. Joseph Fry then struck Sinclair Hurst a heavy blow with a stone, crushing the skull. He also dealt Jackson Hurst a similar blow while lying insensible, terribly fracturing his skull. The testimony of the inquest showed that the Hurst's were drunk, had been very quarrelsome, and were really the assailing party.

CHICAGO, February 5.—Collet Wehle, of Indianapolis, was arrived in this city a few days since in search of work, on Saturday night, at the corner of Kinsey street and Western avenue, was beset by highwaymen, his throat was cut and otherwise injured, and robbed of all the money he had, supposing he was dead, he contrived to crawl into a vacant building near by, where he lay all night, suffering frightfully from his wounds. This morning he was enabled to crawl into the street, where he was picked up and taken to the City Hospital. He can scarcely survive.

MANSFIELD, O.

Farewell Sermon—The Location of the Next State Fair—Presentation and Donation—Death of a Child from Strangulation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, February 6, 1870.

Rev. J. E. Twitchell, pastor of the First Congregational Church of this city for the past four years, preached his farewell sermon today, the church being crowded to its utmost capacity. He assumes immediately the pastoral charge of the Cleveland Congregational Church. His loss will be sorely felt in this community, where he is greatly beloved by all classes. The church has found the greatest prosperity under his pastorship, the congregation having been fully doubled and two hundred and twenty-three persons added to the church rolls as communicants.

A meeting of citizens is called for to-morrow afternoon at the Wiler House, to take action in regard to the proposed visit of the State Agricultural Committee, and to adopt such measures as may seem necessary to exhibit the claims and advantages of this city as the point for the location of the next State Fair. The energetic people of this city and vicinity are proposing a demonstration in honor of the final ratification of the fifteenth amendment as soon as it shall become a fixed fact. The precise character of the jubilee will be made known in due time.

A child of Jesse Baker, aged two years, living three miles south of here, died last night from the effects of a button which it swallowed, which lodged in its windpipe.

SELKIRK.

Meeting at Fort Garry—English and French to Have a Consultation.

CHICAGO, February 5.—The Red River *News Nation* gives a long account of a meeting held at Fort Garry on January 21st, at which Donald G. Smith, who explained his mission and the policy of the Canadian Government. Riel moved that twenty representatives be elected by the English people of Red River to meet twenty representatives elected by the French population on the 24th inst., at the Court House, for the purpose of consideration of the subject of Legislative Council, and deciding what would be the best course for the welfare of the territory. The motion was carried. A committee was then appointed to apportion the English representatives. The result is not yet known.

LOSS OF THE AMERICA.

Five Persons Known to Have Been Drowned.

MEMPHIS, February 6.—The Little Rock *Gazette* says five persons were lost by the sinking of the America. Mr. Ellis, a merchant of that city, two boys named Thomas, and two white deck hands. Owing to the fact that the passengers were asleep and the boat sank in three minutes, it is feared more have been lost. The passengers lost everything, and suffered much from exposure and cold.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 7, 1870. NO. 124.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE LEGAL TENDER ACT.

The Supreme Court will Sustain its Constitutionality, but Decide that it is not Retroactive—The New Army Measure—Officers Generally Opposed to the Reduction—The Montana War Claim a Swindle—Decision Promulgated—All Indian Treaties Withdrawn from the Senate—The Supreme Court Vacancies—Georgia—The New Territory—Crude Petroleum as a Fuel and Motor, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 5, 1870.

The New Army Bill.

There is a good deal of talk among military men about General Logan's bill reducing the number of army officers, and substituting a fixed rate of pay for the present varying scale. The bill, if passed, will dispose of about four hundred officers not needed in our peace establishment, and officers here are almost a unit in protesting that this feature is unjust, as the understanding has always been that army positions are for life or good behavior. The committee hold that the reason for having an officer is because the Government wants him, and he has no claim when his services are dispensed with, and they are unanimous in the determination to push this feature and it is tolerably sure to prevail in the House, and if it does in the Senate also there will be a saving of over one million dollars annually.

A Missouri Association.

The citizens of Missouri residing here, and most of the Congressional delegation of that State, met to-night at the house of Representative Asper, to form a Missouri Association. Hereafter a meeting will be held monthly by the association, to which all Missourians visiting the city will be welcomed.

Montana War Claim.

A bill has been reported to the Senate for the settlement of the Montana war claims for the expense of feeding and clothing the militia called into service to march against the Indians in Gallatin Valley. The total claims amount to $600,000. The whole thing is a swindle. The contracts to supply the troops were made at enormous rates, and some soldiers marched over in the valley and remained for a while. There were no Indians seen or killed in the vicinity, and the fact is nearly all the chiefs of tribes reported to be at war were at that time gathered in council by their agents, three hundred miles distant.

Deserters' Back Pay.

The Treasury Department has just made public the decision of the Attorney General, sometime ago given in these dispatches, that the National Asylum for soldiers cannot get hold of certain moneys alleged to be due to deserters, for which General Butler had set up a claim.

Virginia Politics.

The story that efforts were making to form a new party in Virginia, has for its foundation nothing but the fact that some politicians are talking over the ways and means of uniting the Republican party on a broader and more liberal basis.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 6, 1870.

A New Territory.

The House Territorial Committee will soon be ready to report a bill organizing a new territory in what is known as the Indian country. Chairman Cullom has had a talk with the President about it. He is heartily in favor of the movement, and thinks we may safely extend the franchise to the Creeks, Choctaws and other tribes the farthest advanced in civilization. He gave the Committee some suggestions as to the form of the bill that show he has carefully considered the matter.

Crude Petroleum as Fuel.

Messrs. Whipple and Dickerson, of Chicago, gave an exhibition yesterday before a large party of engineers and business men of an invention and machinery by means of which crude petroleum can be used for all manufactures as may seem necessary to exhibit the claims and advantages of this city as the point for the location of the next State Fair. The colored people of this city and vicinity are proposing a demonstration in honor of the final ratification of the fifteenth amendment as soon as it shall become a fixed fact. The precise character of the jubilee will be made known in due time.

Special Missourians.

The Missourians met their social meeting last night, and had a good time. Ex-Governor Fletcher was made President of the Association, and Representative Asper Vice President. Brief speeches were delivered by Senator Drake, Gov. Fletcher, Mr. Benjamin and others.

Death of a Congressman.

HON. TRUMAN P. HANDY, Representative from the Toledo district, Ohio, died here last night. He had been sick a long time with chills and fever. He leaves a wife and two children. The members of the Ohio delegation met to-day and determined that his death should be announced in the House to-morrow afternoon by Mr. Bingham, and that the body should be taken west on Tuesday by a Congressional escort.

WASHINGTON, February 5, 1870.

The House met to-day for general discussion, Mr. Loughridge in the chair. About thirty members were present. Mr. Sargent made a speech in opposition of a resolution of inquiry, the recent discussion on the general disloyalty of the Democratic party.

The other speakers were Mr. Packard, of Indiana, in support of the resolution; Mr. Durant, of Louisiana; Erskine, of Georgia; Colwell, of Iowa, and Hoge, of the District Judge of Arkansas; Holt, of Kentucky, and now Judge Advocate General of the army, and Carter, formerly of Ohio, and now Chief Justice of the Supreme bench of this District, who is very strongly recommended.

Decision of Legal Tender Act.

It is asserted among Senators to-night that the Supreme Court will give its decision tomorrow upon the legal tender act. The Court will sustain the constitutionality of the act, but take ground that it was only justified by the state of war, that it cannot be retroactive in its operations, and as a consequence, contracts entered into before its passage cannot be liquidated by legal tenders. It is said to be intimated in the decision that since a state of war no longer exists the former cause of sanction cannot be legally made. Two or three of the Judges will probably dissent from the decision on the main point.

Politics.

Quite a number of Georgia politicians are here. Foster Blodgett and his friends, representing Governor Bullock, called on him and had a long interview, while Capt. Bryant and his associates come to growl at General Terry, and ask further legislation. Dr. Miller, one of the former Senators elect, is also along to see what chance he has for getting his seat. The presence of all these persons will probably make things somewhat lively during the present week. The friends of admission by the Senate say the Senators is to be held on Tuesday of next week.

A New Territory.

The House Territorial Committee will soon be ready to report a bill organizing a new territory in what is known as the Indian country. Chairman Cullom has had a talk with the President about it. He is heartily in favor of the movement, and thinks we may safely extend the franchise to the Creeks, Choctaws and other tribes the farthest advanced in civilization. He gave the Committee some suggestions as to the form of the bill that show he has carefully considered the matter.

Crude Petroleum as Fuel.

Messrs. Whipple and Dickerson, of Chicago, gave an exhibition yesterday before a large party of engineers and business men of an invention and machinery by means of which crude petroleum can be used for all manufactures as may seem necessary to exhibit the claims and advantages of this city as the point for the location of the next State Fair. The colored people of this city and vicinity are proposing a demonstration in honor of the final ratification of the fifteenth amendment as soon as it shall become a fixed fact. The precise character of the jubilee will be made known in due time.

A child of Jesse Baker, aged two years, living three miles south of here, died last night from the effects of a button which it swallowed, which lodged in its windpipe.

SELKIRK.

Meeting at Fort Garry—English and French to Have a Consultation.

CHICAGO, February 5.—The Red River *News Nation* gives a long account of a meeting held at Fort Garry on January 21st, at which Donald G. Smith, who explained his mission and the policy of the Canadian Government. Riel moved that twenty representatives be elected by the English people of Red River to meet twenty representatives elected by the French population on the 24th inst., at the Court House, for the purpose of consideration of the subject of Legislative Council, and deciding what would be the best course for the welfare of the territory. The motion was carried. A committee was then appointed to apportion the English representatives. The result is not yet known.

LOSS OF THE AMERICA.

Five Persons Known to Have Been Drowned.

MEMPHIS, February 6.—The Little Rock *Gazette* says five persons were lost by the sinking of the America. Mr. Ellis, a merchant of that city, two boys named Thomas, and two white deck hands. Owing to the fact that the passengers were asleep and the boat sank in three minutes, it is feared more have been lost. The passengers lost everything, and suffered much from exposure and cold.

ling to $1,000,000. The Treasury refused to turn over the money on the ground that bounty was not due until the expiration of the term of service, and that as the men had deserted, their terms had not expired. The decision has been affirmed by the Attorney General, and hence the money will not be paid over.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE HOAG.

Representative Hoag, of Toledo, Ohio, died to-Night, at nine o'clock, of pneumonia.

PROCLAMATION.

The President will on Monday issue a proclamation of the ratification of the treaty between the United States and China, and giving full text of thesame.

NAVAL RANK.

The House Naval Committee hope to be able to agree on measures satisfactory to both staff and line officers in the navy. They are opposed to the bill prepared by Secretary Robeson. Neither staff nor line will get all they demand.

THE ARMY.

Brevet Brigadier General E. G. Kibbin, unattached, is detailed on recruiting service and ordered to report to Brevet Major General Hoffman, Superintendent of general recruiting service at St. Louis, Missouri, for assignment.

The following officers, unattached, are relieved from duty as Indian agents, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders: Brevet Major J. A. Hardie, Captain W. Hemphill and C. C. Knap, and First Lieutenant J. S. Stilles. The following officers, now unattached, are detailed for duty as Indian agents and ordered to report to Commissioner Parker for assignment and instruction: Captain D. M. Sells and First Lieutenant U. R. Bourne.

THE PARAGUAY INVESTIGATION.

The report on the Paraguay investigation has been completed by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and will be made to the House as soon as all the testimony taken is printed. The Committee have made a very thorough investigation, and been enabled to get all the facts in the case. The report sustains, in a great measure, the course of ex-Minister Washburn, but does not adopt his opinions as to President Lopez having a fiendish and monster, without any feelings of humanity. The Committee believe that the naval officers there highly censurable for not affording Mr. Washburn safe transportation to Paraguay, when he was waiting and waiting in Brazil for thirteen months. The report is likely to give general satisfaction.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISITOR

Visited the President this morning, previous to the Cabinet meeting, and expressed to the President a desire to retire from the Cabinet, if the President so wished. The President replied that he would not be pleased to have any Cabinet officer resign.

A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER.

Kit Burns's dog pit, on Main street, is to be dedicated to religious worship next Monday afternoon by Bishop Janes, assisted by Rev. T. Coyler and S. H. Tyng, Jr. Daily noonday prayer meetings are to follow.

RAID ON SWILL-MILK MEN.

Bergh made a raid on the owners of the swill-milk stables in Brooklyn yesterday, and arrested them on the charge of cruelty to animals. They were taken before Commissioner Nation.

FUNERAL OF THE WYNOCKIE CHILDREN.

An immense concourse of people attended the funeral service of Anthony Warren and John Wyker, at the Wynockie (New Jersey) Methodist Church, on Sunday last.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 5, 1870.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

Prince Arthur was at the Philharmonic rehearsal at the academy yesterday afternoon. The box was neatly draped with English and American colors. The Prince and William Cullen Bryant and daughter occupied the same box. The audience was mainly composed of ladies, but the distinguished visitor was cheered, and the orchestra broke away from the regular programme and played "God save the Queen."

Prince Arthur left this afternoon for Boston. He is to attend the Peabody obsequies, at Peabody, on Tuesday. There is no more truth in the attempt to assassinate the Prince than a rumor being current that such a thing was intended. Several arrests were made. The Prince's friends deny the correctness of the story, and the men under arrest profess they know nothing of it. The belief is general that it is a hoax.

REVENUE SEIZURE.

A large quantity of spirits was seized to-day at the rectifying establishment of Arott & Kearney, for alleged violation of the revenue laws.

EXPLOSION.

An explosion occurred yesterday at the dye house of the New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment, on Staten Island, by which four employees were frightfully burned. Loss slight.

PRIZE FIGHT.

Two scoundrels, assisted by a couple of hundred thieves and murderers, smashed each other for an hour and a half near the Palisades yesterday. Dempsey, the favorite with the betting men, was badly beaten, and won the referee, Jerry Milligan, announced the result of the fight, the assistants drew knives and pistols and began an indiscriminate battle among themselves. Several men were badly wounded, and the whole party returned to the metropolis breathing mutual vengeance toward each other.

THE TAX ON FOREIGN BANKERS.

Assessor Webster will begin war upon August Belmont and the foreign bankers next week. This shall not load any tax whatever on their capital in active use, although it is known that they transact business amounting in the aggregate to many millions of dollars in a year. The legal papers and returns necessary to institute proceedings against the bankers, are ready, to be filed next week.

A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER.

Kit Burns's dog pit, on Main street, is to be dedicated to religious worship next Monday afternoon by Bishop Janes, assisted by Rev. T. Coyler and S. H. Tyng, Jr. Daily noonday prayer meetings are to follow.

RAID ON SWILL-MILK MEN.

Bergh made a raid on the owners of the swill-milk stables in Brooklyn yesterday, and arrested them on the charge of cruelty to animals. They were taken before Commissioner Nation.

FUNERAL OF THE WYNOCKIE CHILDREN.

An immense concourse of people attended the funeral service of Anthony Warren and John Wyker, at the Wynockie (New Jersey) Methodist Church, on Sunday last.

NEW YORK, February 6, 1870.

ARRIVAL.

The steamer Rhein, from Bremen, on Southampton, arrived to-day. Among her passengers is Hon. Wm. N. Oxon.

FIRES.

A fire Saturday night occasioned damage to the buildings and stock of Nos. 34 and 36 Maiden Lane, to the amount of $20,000. Insurance, $12,000. Another fire on Monday last, Jacques and Ellis.

Bell & Co.'s gas engine factory on Union Hill, back of Hoboken, was burned last night. Loss $80,000.

THE ROGERS MURDER.

A man known as Wilson was arrested yesterday on information furnished by his mistress, Lavelle, that he had confessed the murder of Rogers. Lavelle is given out by Logan, and that he was a witness of the murder of Carter. Wilson, Mooney and Logan, also held for examination. He denies all knowledge of the murder.

THE WARD FORGERIES.

It appears there is light foundation for the rumor of frauds on the Newark treasury, a forged note amounting to $1,000 having been discovered. The check, however, was not paid, but its discovery occasioned inquiry into the matter before it.

AN ELOPING PARTY

From Springfield, Ill., were captured yesterday by the father of the bride, Mr. Thos. Reeder, of Sangamon county, the night before by the husband, whose name is Manders, in the lurch.

PERSONAL.

J. McLeary Brown, Secretary of the Chinese Embassy of Mr. Burlingame, arrived here to-night from Washington.

CHICAGO.

A New Branch of Smuggling—Laces, Books, Furs, &c., Sent Through the Mails from Canada in Newspaper Packages—Seizure of Goods—Furs Books Captured—Farmers Losing Money by Pork Speculations—Supreme Court Decision.

CHICAGO, February 6.—A system of smuggling through the mails has been carried on for some time, was brought to light in the Chicago postoffice two weeks since, and since that time quite a number of books and articles, imported in Europe and Canada, seized by custom house officers. It is impossible to estimate the value of the articles smuggled, but it must be considerable, as within the last ten days over one thousand dollars worth of smuggled goods have been seized. They consist of books, laces, furs, &c. They were dropped in the newspaper wrappers, with the necessary postage stamps. Had they not been as frequently directed to one address, suspicion would probably not have been excited. Several packages were addressed to H. Brotherton, Freeport, Ill. They were seized and found to contain ermine furs, and on the same number and name there was discovered to be Mrs. Brotherton, a milliner. She acknowledged to having smuggled two packages before, and that she was a member of the Chicago Board of Education to assist in obtaining the position for the Norwegian Lutheran Synod. Some books, addressed to Brigham Young, have also been seized. The whole title of the hymn books is "Sacred Hymns and Spiritual Songs for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints," and the first hymn in the "Lord, near the red man's wail," in which the great English host appeal to the Lord "from the pale faced foe," &c.

A special dispatch to Salt Lake says the Mormons are collecting petitions signed by Mormon women in opposition to Cullom's bill. The feeling against the Gentiles, on account of the present Mormons, is increasing. So far there has been no violence, except in the way of indictments, but as work and assistance are denied to the Gentiles by Mormons.

The *Tribune*, in an editorial on the loss of farmers by grain raising during the past year, says they have found partial compensation in the high price realized for their hogs, the receipts from this crop having saved many of them from bankruptcy. If hogs had been sold at a price corresponding with wheat, there would have been wide spread distress in the West and in all classes. Business men would have felt the sharp pinch which prevented farmers from paying for part of their purchases and buying new bills of goods; but these have not made their appearance as yet, and will not until the close of the season, though shrewd enough in driving their ordinary bargains. Encouraged by the prognostic of a short crop, many of them bought pork options at high prices in the fall, which have proved hasty, and have recently had the satisfaction of settling in the face of a rising market. Many farmers par barrel, thus losing every cent made by the sale of their hogs. The speculation in pork has been much more harmless to them than in any former year since the close of the war, and many will be left with a cash capital in the country. While this has benefited the country at large, it has taken money into the pockets of the sharp ones here, it has not been so conducive to the interests of the farmers, and they can ill afford to repeat the experiment.

In the case of the city of Chicago against Captain James McGuire, the Supreme Court of this State has rendered a decision affirming the constitutionality of the ordinances passed by the Common Council of Chicago which empowers the city authorities to refer to the Board of Public Works, &c. The case was first tried in the Police Court against Capt. McGuire, who was fined twenty dollars, and he was fined. He appealed to the Superior Court, which reversed the decision, declaring the ordinance unconstitutional. The case then went to the Supreme Court, which reversed the decision of the Superior Court, and declared the right of the Common Council to pass such an ordinance.

CINCINNATI.

A Distillery Burned—Loss $60,000.

CINCINNATI, February 6.—A fire last night broke out in the building on the north-east corner of Sixth and Baymiller streets, and caused a loss of $60,000, all covered by insurance. The building was owned by Oliver Parin, and occupied by H. H. Hamilton & Co., distillers and rectifiers. The building was insured for $15,000, of which $5,000 was in the Delaware Mutual, $2,500 in the Western of Cincinnati, and the balance in Cleveland and other eastern companies. The stock of liquors on the east, occupied by H. H. Wessel & Co., and A. Krits & Co., was damaged by a falling wall and by water. The building was the west one slightly injured. The fire broke out about twenty minutes after the workmen left the distillery. No clue is of origin.

Two hours later another fire occurred in the northern part of the city, destroying a small frame dwelling house and carpenter and cigar maker's shops. Loss not over $5,000.

MEXICO.

Attempt to Assassinate Lerdo de Tejada and Proclaim Santa Anna—Government Troops defeated in San Luis Potosi.

CITY OF NEW MEXICO, February 1st, *via* HAVANA, February 5.—An attempt by the troops to assassinate Lerdo de Tejada and proclaim Santa Anna, has been discovered here and frustrated, the ringleaders arrested and lodged in prison.

Order has been restored in Puebla. The authorities in Michoacan are arming troops. The real purpose is unknown; the presence is to preserve the peace. Troops have marched from Vera Cruz against the Carlista insurgents. General Echegary has joined the insurgents. A battle took place in San Luis Potosi on the 14th, between the insurgents and Government troops. The insurgents were victorious, capturing twenty pieces of artillery, compelling General Rocbe to fly in haste. It is believed General Negrete is concealed in this city, working in favor of Santa Anna.

Heavy Receipts of Bag Flour

From Southern Ohio by T. C. Jenkins. This enables them to offer inducements to dealers and to make further reductions. See their advertisement.

THE WEST INDIES.

Gen. Luperon En Route to Jamaica—The Revolution Spreading—Movements of the Revolutionists in San Domingo.

ST. THOMAS, February 1.—Gen. Luperon has passed through St. Thomas, *en route* to Jamaica.

PUERTO CABELLO, January 24.—The revolution is spreading. President Monagas has taken the field in person. The banished Dominicans have arrived here.

SAN DOMINGO, January 20.—The revolutionists, headed by Cimentis, are marching northwest. They have captured Cuayubin.

CUBA.

Rebels Defeated by Gen. Goyeneche—Incendiarism.

HAVANA, February 4.—Gen. Goyenoche returned to Puerto Principe on the 28th ult. The latter announces that he defeated the rebels and captured two pieces of artillery and many prisoners. It is reported that a son of Cespedes, eleven years old, is among the captured prisoners.

Seven houses and several sugar fields have been destroyed by incendiaries on the line of the Remhito and Cafarian Railroad.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The London Times on American Legislators—An Utter Absence of Ability in the House of Representatives—English Manufacturers Preparing to Profit by the Expiration of the Bessemer Patents—The Postal Telegraph System Not Working Satisfactorily in England—Abolition of University Tests—Significant Article from the Pope's Newspaper—The Irish Land Bill—A New Candidate Wanted for the Spanish Throne—The Rochefort Sentence to be Enforced—The Figueras-Luque Duel, &c., &c.

The Times on American Legislators.

LONDON, February 5.—The *Times* has an article on American legislators and legislation, wherein it comments on the composition and peculiarities of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress. The writer attributes the faults in American legislation to the utter absence of ability in the house of Representatives—a natural sequence to the popular elections. The Senate, however, is better, the *Times* thinks, because its members are otherwise chosen.

The Irish Land Bill in Parliament.

The *Saturday Review* predicts that the Irish land question, and the bill for regulating the sales and diffusion of education will engross the attention of Parliament at the coming session.

The Bessemer Steel Patents.

Manufacturers here are preparing to take advantage of the expiration in March next of the Bessemer steel patents.

Telegraphic Troubles.

Extraordinary scenes are occurring at the telegraph offices throughout England. The dissatisfaction is universal, and complaints of delay and blundering are loud and deep, since the new arrangement went into effect. In this city particularly crowds of people surround the offices, and there is the utmost confusion.

Abolition of University Tests.

The movement for the abolition of university tests has been renewed vigorously. A large meeting was held at Plymouth last night, and resolutions looking to that end were unanimously adopted. Meetings are to be held elsewhere.

Our Bonds in Demand.

There has recently been an improved demand for American bonds, both Federal and State.

The Opium Trade.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* protests against the introduction of India-Chinese trade in opium, as contemplated.

The Council.

ROME, February 5.—The journal *Civilta Cattolica*, published here, has a remarkable, article entitled "*Les Mauvais Politique et le Concile.*" After referring to the menaces against the Ecumenical Council in connection with any other religious ideas, it says the Bishops despise menaces. If governments make laws at variance with the decrees of the Council, the subjects will not be held guilty of any sin or crime in disobedience to such laws would be odious tyranny. If governments separate the church from the state, they must submit to the tyranny that will overthrow them. France alone has been true to the concordat, and the Council will bear this in mind.

Another session of the Ecumenical Council was held yesterday. The Archbishop of Turin celebrated mass, and five of the fathers delivered addresses.

The Spanish Throne.

MADRID, February 5.—It is reported that the Duke Montpensier's candidature for the throne of Spain will be definitely withdrawn.

A son of the King of Saxony is now talked of in some quarters, while others propose the name of Prince Amadeus of Italy.

Accident at Marseilles.

MARSEILLES February 5.—An excitement was occasioned in this city by the falling of two houses, the inmates of which were in the ruins. It is thought all were killed. Two bodies were recovered from the debris.

A New French Minister to Washington.

PARIS, February 5.—It is reported to-day that Lucien Analole Prevost Paredo', the celebrated author, has been appointed Minister from France to Washington.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, February 5.—The steamship Nevada, from New York, arrived to-day.

LONDON, February 5.—The steamer, Josiah Campbell, of Weymouth, United States, from New York for Bristol, England, foundered at sea in latitude 42°, longitude 39°, on the 4th of January. All hands saved.

The Irish Land Bill.

LONDON, February 5.—It is reported the Cabinet has decided to introduce the Irish Land bill for Ireland. The new bill proposes to give security of tenure by confirming and assuring the same rights to tenants as are held under the best customs of the province of Ulster. The bill provides concerning improvement of land by tenant and amount of rent to a tribunal, with power of summary jurisdiction.

Duel.

MADRID, February 6.—The duel between Senor Figueras and Col. Luque will probably be fought. It is the former will not withdraw his offensive language.

The Rochefort Sentence.

PARIS, February 6.—In the case of Henry Rochefort, on appeal having been taken, the sentence has become final, and the Ministry have determined to put it into execution. Defendant has been notified to surrender himself to the authorities.

Another Prosecution.

Gustave Teloorens is to be prosecuted for words used in a speech at a political meeting.

Removal.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes a decree removing M. Leverrier, the eminent astronomer, from his office as Director of the Imperial Observatory, for taking certain action in the Senate, in which he is a member, inconsistent with his duties as an officer of the Government.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, February 5.—Consols for money 92¾. American securities—U. S. 5-20's of 1862, 87¾; 1865, 87¾; 10-40s, 84¾; Erie shares, 19¾; Illinois Central, 97¾; Great Western 87½; stocks firm.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, February 5.—Bourse lower and quiet; rates 73 francs 35 centimes.

United States Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, February 5.—Bonds firm at 92¾.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, February 5.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 12¼d.; middling Orleans, 12¼d.; California white wheat 8s. 11d; red western 8s. 5d. Corn 26s 6d. Oats 2s 6d. Barley 5s. Peas 34s.

Pork 99s. Beef 103s. Lard 83s. Cheese 72s. Bacon 78s.

Spirits petroleum 1s 6d; refined 1s 11½d. Turpentine 43s. Linseed cake £9 10s.

LIVERPOOL, February 6.—The cotton market closed with downward tendency; middling uplands, 12¼d; Orleans, 12¼d. Sales of 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for export. Corn 26s 6d. Oats 2s 6d. Barley 5s. Peas 34s. Other articles unchanged.

Liverpool Produce Market.

LONDON, February 5.—Tallow 46s 3d@46s 6d.

Petroleum Markets.

Petroleum at Antwerp heavy.

BREMEN, February 5.—Petroleum quiet at 7 thalers.

HAMBURG, February 5.—Petroleum firm at 15 marc bancos 12s.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, February 5.—Option quiet.

HAVRE, February 5—Evening.—Cotton closed flat; tres ordinaire on spot, 135; francs per cwt.; low middlings afloat, 137 francs.

A CUBAN VICTORY.

The Battle on New Years Day—General Jordan Commander-in Chief.

The mail accounts corroborate the Cuban victory reported by the cable on the 29th ult. General Puello, who commanded the Spanish army, left Nuevitas on the coast on Christmas day full of great expectations. His army numbered about 2,500 to 3,000 men, of all arms, and was accompanied by twenty-five mounted cavalry volunteers from Puerto Principe, thoroughly acquinted with the country. On the evening of the day of their setting out to their return the forces were under an almost incessant fire, a greater portion of the time unseen, and which for this reason had a very demoralizing effect on the men. On the last of January they came upon a fortified position of the insurgents, strong by nature and strengthened by all the resources of military art. From the accounts it seems that the locale of this position was made known to Puello by a negro who presented himself, and the Spanish officers frankly admit that had not this knowledge been obtained they would have been killed or captured. They attacked the position, from behind which the Cubans poured a fire of musketry and artillery, which caused dreadful havoc among the troops, killing and wounding more than two men. All of Puello's staff were dismounted and many wounded. The General's horse was killed and himself wounded or bruised in the leg. The Spaniards say they took the place, but on the following day fell back to Arroyo Hondo, where they remained fifteen days, resting, taking care of the wounded and otherwise in prison.

Order has been restored in Puebla. The authorities in Michoacan are arming troops. The real purpose is unknown; the presence is to preserve the peace. Troops have marched from Vera Cruz against the Carlista insurgents. General Echegary has joined the insurgents. A battle took place in San Luis Potosi on the 14th, between the insurgents and Government troops. The insurgents were victorious, capturing twenty pieces of artillery, compelling General Roche to fly in haste. It is believed General Negrete is concealed in this city, working in favor of Santa Anna.

Heavy Receipts of Bag Flour

From Southern Ohio by T. C. Jenkins. This enables them to offer inducements to dealers and to make further reductions. See their advertisement.

HARRISBURG.

PROPOSED LOCAL LAWS.

Bills of General Interest Before the Legislature.

The following bills are now before the Legislature for action:

THE NEW LICENSE LAW FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The following is the text of the "act supplementary to the act of the 21st March, 1867, and other acts relating to the sale of liquors and granting of licenses in Allegheny county." It takes the granting of licenses from the Commissioners, and restores it to the Court of Quarter Sessions:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That so much of section first of the act of 21st of March, 1867, as takes from the judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county, the right and power of granting licenses to taverns and eating houses, and declares that the county commissioners of said county shall thereafter be the license board, with all the authority to grant or refuse, as theretofore vested in the judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of said county be, and the same is hereby repealed, and the compensation provided by said act, as payment of said commissioners for services as a license board, shall cease within thirty days from the passage of this act; and all provisions of the said act of 21st of March, 1867, not inconsistent with this act, shall remain in full force; and all the powers conferred by said act shall be and are hereby conferred upon the judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of said county, and it shall be the duty of said judges to hear and determine all applications for licenses for taverns, eating houses, and wholesale and retail dealers in liquors.

SEC. 2. In the hearing, refusing and granting of licenses, under the first section of this act, the judges of said court shall have all the powers that were conferred upon the said license board, and also all the powers that were in force and exercised by

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY FEBRUARY 7, 1870.

THE moral effects of hanging are prodigious. At Newcastle, Delaware, on Friday, two negroes were executed for murder, and says a newspaper correspondent, "five minutes afterwards every grog shop in Newcastle was filled to overflowing, for, besides the 1,375 inside the jail yard, fully as many more were collected outside."

COLONEL WM. B. THOMAS is out with a strong letter in opposition to the Philadelphia Police Bill, which appears to have been framed and passed in the interest of the present delegation in the Legislature and their immediate friends, without much regard to the interest or feeling of the taxpayers. There is little doubt that if it goes into operation it will prove a huge and expensive politicial and personal machine—an evil far greater than that for which the pretense is it is a corrective. An effort will be made to induce Governor GEARY to withhold his approval, and we wish we knew that it will be successful.

REALLY, the *Post* must look to the Southern Democracy. They are wandering from the white man's government idea at a pace that sets them far ahead of the wicked Radicals at the North. It was only the other day that several of the Democratic members of the South Carolina Legislature that J. J. WRIGHT, a colored State Senator, was last week promoted to the high place of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State. If this sort of thing goes on, and the Democracy grow in hunger, we will have a Democratic negro nominated for State office in Pennsylvania, at the next election, in the hope of catching the tenor twelve thousand colored votes in the State.

THE last speech made in the House of Representatives on Thursday last, on the naval deficiency bill, after a very long debate, was by Mr. JUDD, of Illinois. There had been a great deal of talk about economy—every member wanted to economize, but no one knew exactly where to begin. Mr. JUDD said:

> I have heard a great deal about retrenchment and reform for the last session of this Congress. The man or the committee on Appropriations to tell me when that reform is to begin. I cannot, in the name of "Noel noel!" And I would ask in addition whether you can begin that business without discharging somebody from employment or treading upon somebody's corns. [Laughter.]

The House then voted, with the result of saving to the treasury between one and two millions of dollars. "Somebody's corns" suffered of course, but then a commencement was made.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger*, commenting on Treasurer MACKEY'S testimony, says:

> "Everybody understands the unexpended balance grab; it is to be the real prize, so far as the office of Treasurer goes; and it is considered a fair thing for each man of the committee on Appropriations to tell me when that reform is to begin. Leather, and plenty of "Noel noels!" And I would ask in addition whether you can begin that business without discharging somebody from employment or treading upon somebody's corns. [Laughter.]

> What the *Ledger* says of "tacit public consent o the practice" of pocketing "the unexpended balance" principles, is quite correct, with one important exception, which is, that for a considerable time before Mr. MACKEY entered on the duties of his office the "practice" had been much discussed and the public mind had become fully aroused to its express illegality, the extent of the evil and the danger to the State. Moreover, the subject had been brought before the Legislature. If before there had been, there was no longer "tacit public consent." Quite the reverse was the fact. Mr. MACKEY was not justified in his course, and he cannot put in the plea of "tacit public consent" to justify the using of the public funds for private advantage. Whatever may have been the fact touching his predecessors, he cannot pretend to hide behind such a plea. Gen. IRWIN, his immediate predecessor, expressly called the attention not only of Mr. MACKEY, but that of the Legislature to the subject. The State was alive with it. Mr. MACKEY was fully warned by the publication of the law prescribing severe "pains and penalties" for using public money for private advantage. If he has sinned he has done so recklessly, and when he was fully aware of what might be the consequences. His refusal, when before the Investigating Committee, to answer the question calculated to elicit from him the truth whether or not he had violated the law, raises the strongest possible presumption that he could not answer it [illegible] in behalf of himself, if the truth were told. But the proof is not in this presumption solely.

WE are told from New York that KIT BURNS's dog pit, on Main street, is to be dedicated to religious worship this evening. Bishop JAMES, of the Methodist Church, the Rev. Messrs. T. L. CUYLER and S. H. TYNG, Jr., and other distinguished preachers will take part in the dedicatory services.

TO very many persons anything done or sanctioned by such men will seem right, or at least, likely to be right. Yet there are others not a few, who think they see strong objections to the transformation of dance houses and dog pits into churches and chapels. Though divine influences are expected to accompany the preaching and other religious exercises of the place, it is surely not wise to disregard the principles of human nature. What some call the laws of association or suggestion are very powerful and constant in their operations. As the result of these laws, no one familiar with the scenes for the sake of which the dog-pit existed, can find himself within its enclosure, without having them vividly recalled and his imagination slightly affected by the recollection. This would certainly be the experience of even a person more or less devout who had ever by accident or in duty been present in such a place; how much more, then, must an old habitue be affected! Nothing is better known than the extreme difficulty experienced by this class in withdrawing their thoughts for a few minutes from their old pursuits and in applying them to higher things. To increase the difficulty by surrounding the person whom he seek to be subject to the influences, infused by the entire scene upon which his old habits revolve, appears the very reverse of wisdom. The objection is so obvious one wonders that its force is ever overlooked; perhaps there are countervailing considerations by which it is set aside.

WHO has not heard of the question once asked by SYDNEY SMITH in the Edinburgh Review *anent* American Literature; *"who reads an American book?"* The *Nation* of February 3, having stated the fact that the number of American works reprinted in England in 1869, is about one-fifth of the total number which we produced in that year, makes the following comment:

> "So any Britain who has been kept awake nights by the important question of the appropriate Canon of Saint Paul's may now sleep in peace. We, for our part, please ourselves with the thought that the day preceding when the name of Sydney Smith shall be the latter known in this country, than as that of the most genial of Essayists who ever cared for the very reverent of English reputations."

We confess the anticipation of the *Nation* seems to us not unlikely to come true. Even now SYDNEY SMITH is not as much read as he deserves to be, and he will be read less and less by each successive generation. As the reforms he so powerfully recommended shall be practically adopted and the abuses that he denounced shall utterly disappear a merely antiquarian interest will attach to his political writings. Neither his moral physosophy nor his sermons, as we anently see, will keep his name alive; and his jokes and retorts will be gradually distributed among the innumerable family of his name. A hundred years hence laborious investigation will be required to decide whether a certain *bon mot* originated with SYDNEY SMITH or with HORACE SMITH or with JOHN SMITH. But the unlucky inquiry in the Edinburgh *Review* will still keep his name in the memory and the mouths of men. The sort of immortality which the joking canon will thus possess we may already contemplate in the case of Father BOUHOURS, the Jesuit. He wrote many books, some of them held to be excellent by more than one generation, and was much talked about while he was alive and for a considerable time after his death. Both as a writer and as a critic he laid the French nation under obligations to him, says VOLTAIRE. He died in 1702. But at present he is chiefly, if not only remembered as the author of the inquiry—*Ciun a German be a man of wit?* (esprit).

FOR some years now among the Jews in Europe there have been decided movements in progress in the direction of reform. Among the Hebrews in this country, also, similar tendencies have been patent. In Brooklyn they are building what is called a Reformed synagogue. A few days since about two hundred Jews of that city met in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association to inaugurate "the Temple of Israel." This is the name to be given to the building, and also to the Assembly, as we understand the matter. The peculiarity of the religious services to which it will be devoted is that they will be performed in the English and German languages, while the Hebrew will not be at all used. A few days ago an eminent doctor, or Rabbi, delivered a discourse in which he maintained the propriety, even the duty of employing in all public services a language intelligible to all the hearers. This doctrine strikes at the root of a notion on the subject of worship, which has long prevailed as a controlling principle among the Jews as well as among a large body of Christians. Though the Hebrew language as the holy tongue, has always been held in profound reverence and its alphabet and pronunciation have been carefully taught to the young, it is often essentially a dead speech in the ears of Jewish congregations. Of course, many Jews understand it familiarly, but intelligibility was not thought necessary to the divine efficacy of its vocables upon the hearts of the worshippers. The Reformers of to-day discard this notion and affirm: "Not the World, but the Spirit conveys sanctity to the prayer; the living must speak to the Ever-living in the language of the living."

ABOLI HANGING.

A bill is before the Pennsylvania Legislature abolishing capital punishment. Never before has the question possessed so much interest with the great body of our people. Even the most strenuous advocates of the gallows must admit that, for some reason or other, the institution does not work well. Murders are frightfully on the increase. There is an increasing reluctance on the part of jurors to convict, and practically the gallows becomes the protection of the very worst of men. "Hanging is played out," is now a saying in New York. Perhaps it has its origin in causes peculiar to that city. In a certain sense and to a certain extent, however, is it true nearly everywhere; not, we are persuaded, because of lax notions of justice, but the growing indisposition on the part of jurors to convict when hanging will follow. Quarrel with this as you will, it still remains a fact—and it is one that is not likely to be changed. Whether it is on account of increasing doubts concerning the right to take life, sickly sentimentality or some other reason, this is the almost daily experience. At the same time such is not the case concerning crimes not punishable with death. Here we find jurors finding according to the facts, and there is not much reason to complain, except, perhaps, the infliction of justice is not sufficiently speedy. It would appear, therefore, that on the score of policy the gallows ought to be abolished. We are aware there is a lingering idea that it is a Bible institution,—more the pity for our religion and enlightenment. If the death penalty is a Bible institution, we may, at the very least, in the interest of decency, and in consideration of the sentiment that is ever shocked at the unseemly, the gaping and its barbarities, ask that the penalty should be inflicted with the least barbarity. If we must kill men and women judicially, we have a right to ask that the barbarism of choking, strangling and torturing them out of existence shall cease. We do not think this much is forbidden anywhere in the Bible. We know that it is demanded by all the better human instincts, and in a good measure is conceded by the abolition of public hanging.

With all the hanging that is carried on if anything has been proved it is that the gallows does not restrain men from committing murder. It would not be difficult to show, from actual experience, that the gallows stimulates men to commit murder. In view of the frightful increase in the number of murders, fair-minded men must admit that the time has come when some more effectual means of deterring men and women from committing murder should be looked for. And here comes in the true rule for considering the matter, to wit: It is the certainty, not the severity of punishment that deters mortals from committing crime. We have seen—it stares the community in the face—that it is most difficult to send criminals to the gallows,—anything but that, say jurors. Therefore the following, if duly coupled with the only sound maxim for the administration of justice and protection of society. The impolicy, not to say the wrongfulness, of this mode of punishment is established. Indeed, nothing is more clear than that the gallows operates in some measure as a premium on murder. Jurors would find no difficulty in convicting if the shocking barbarism of the gallows could be avoided; above all, the fatal mistake of taking the life of an innocent person never possible. It is this latter that inclines jurors to search for, sometimes imagine and almost always magnify the "doubt" to which the accused is entitled. The speedy infliction of the full measure of punishment on *"Smith Arnold"* and his precious boon companion, was attended with no difficulties, and exerted a most wholesome influence on the large and growing class of our fellow citizens among whom they were shining lights. While this is true, had these scamps committed murder, who does not know that their conviction of anything more than homicide in the second degree, after a protracted period, perhaps, would have been extremely doubtful? The case of CAMPBELL illustrates this point. He was drunk when he beat his wife to death, and is in the penitentiary for twelve years. Is it too much to say that with murder punishable with imprisonment for life, he would have been found guilty of murder?

Seeing that the gallows practically sets a premium on murder, why should it not, as a matter of policy, be discontinued? Wherever it has been abolished there has been a diminution of murders, and criminals of that grade have been more uniformly punished. A Philadelphia judge said recently that undoubted murderers were the hardest class of criminals to convict. In Michigan, where the gallows, thanks to the abolitionists of that State, has been abolished twenty-five years, thirty convictions for murder in the first degree have been obtained, whereas with the gallows in existence, it is stated on competent authority, there would have been not to exceed half a dozen out of thirty murder cases. In New York, they say "hanging is played out;" and certainly such would seem to be well-nigh the fact, since we are assured that in the city and surroundings, with a population of two millions, they murder at the rate of three hundred a year, or one for every twenty thousand. The hangings, though numerous, are but a mere fraction of this number. The class from which murderers are recruited know how difficult it is to convict. Nine out of every ten murderers estimate the chances for escaping; and the facts show how largely the chances are in their favor. Now let the penalty be one which will not in any instance be an irrevocable wrong, (to say nothing about getting rid of the essential barbarism of the gallows), and the chances which the would-be murderer now knows are largely in his favor, would diminish at a rapid rate, and so would the number of murders.

We hope that the Legislature will bring to the question candor and the facts. If they will only do this we have faith to believe that we shall soon see the last of the gallows in our State.

MORMONISM is spreading on Long Island like rot among a flock of sheep. Among the Saints are many wealthy persons. The work is not to be confined to that region. Pennsylvania as well as other States is to be visited by missionaries, Gen. Burton appears to be master of ceremonies. Agents are active everywhere, and believers express great faith in the subjugation of this country to the religion of Joseph Smith.

FROM a comparative statement of the New York Central and Erie Roads for the year ending September 30, 1869, it appears that the Central made eight per cent. dividends, and had a surplus of more than a million; while the Erie was not able even to pay seven per cent. on its eight millions and a half of preferred stock, let alone paying dividends on its seventy millions of common stock.

THE New York *Sun* says: It is said that there never was so powerful nor so corrupt a lobby at Albany as this winter. This indicates great corruption in the Legislature. The Democracy must look out. Individuals may make money by venal legislation; but the shame and the blame will be ruinous to the party.

Gov. Chamberlain, of Maine, on Friday evening, gave a general reception, ball and supper at Augusta to Capt. Commerell and other officers of the Monarch, as well as the American naval officers at Portland.

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Mackey's Examination and Testimony—Remarks of the Press.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* pays a deserved compliment to the Treasury Investigating Committee, and remarks that their straightforward course and distinct revelations, through the questioning they gave Mr. Mackey, are quite unexpected, considering what legislative investigations usually are. Of Mr. Mackey's testimony, the *Ledger* says: "Whilst he was prompt and frank in his answers to all other questions he declines to say whether he made any money by depositing the public funds in the hands of particular individuals or not. He refused to criminate himself before a committee, But his refusal to answer tells the story quite as plainly as if he had answered, 'yes, I do get interest or commissions on the public moneys, which I regard as a part of my personal emoluments.'"

The Philadelphia *Day* comments in the same strain. Speaking of Mr. Mackey's stubborn halt at the very point when he should have gone forward with the greatest ease, it says: "We confess that Mr. Mackey evinces a facility for fine distinctions a little beyond the ordinary. As, for instance, when he affirms that he has never used a dollar of the moneys of the Commonwealth for his own private purposes, in any way whatever, in reply to a question by Senator Wallace, and refuses to answer it when Wallace, when he asks if he (Mackey) has ever received pay interest, or compensation, directly or indirectly, for moneys of the Commonwealth, Mr. Mackey's excuse for silence on this branch of it not satisfy the public. The exact truth in reply would be to his disadvantage in the case of forestalling public criticism and to suppose that his direct negative to the general question, as pushed by Senator White, was in the nature of one of those fine distinctions which constitute reply with a mental reservation."

The *Press* regards the investigation "a magnificent farce," which the *Day* construes into a "recommendation that it be abandoned." It says: "Those who are in the habit of which will be at all satisfactory to the public ins in the prosecution of the investigation to the end. If the Commission cannot get the facts from the Treasurer, let it summon the bankers and brokers who are alleged to have handled the funds, and who can, without personal risk, tell from whom they received funds, as well as to whom they be paid a bonus, or other consideration, for the use thereof. The Commission was created to ascertain the facts. If it wavers, and finally abandons the investigation without pressing the charges home, the public will not only believe the charges true, but will prefer a charge of cowardly and corrupt conduct against the committee."

The *Bulletin* takes a view similar to that of the *Ledger*, of the investigation. It says: "In regard to the office itself, it proves that it cannot be obtained *without paying for it.* For Mr. Mackey swears that he is worth no more money now than he was before he was elected Treasurer. What is the fair inference from this testimony? Only this: That whatever may be the emoluments of the office—and Mr. Mackey refuses to say what they have been—one year's occupancy of the office is insufficient to do more than to balance the expenditure requisite to obtain the election, and therefore it is usually considered a kind of thing that the same Treasurer shall be reelected at least twice, in order to make the office pay. In other words, all the profits of the first year are absorbed by the original outlay. Whether the investigating committee will go far enough back to ascertain wherein this outlay consists, remains to be seen. If the purpose is to probe this sore to the bottom, this should certainly be done."

Pauperism in Washington.

A debate took place in Congress a few days ago, on the subject of the poor of the city of Washington. It resulted in the introduction of a bill by Senator Hamlin, appropriating thirty thousand dollars, to be distributed among those now in the Almshouse of the City of Washington and Georgetown, the President of Levy Court and General Howard. We have noticed that a good deal of dissatisfaction has been expressed with such an application of the national funds. P. rhaps few free and independent citizens who visit "the city of magnificent distances" for pleasure, profit, or in the hope of a "little office," return to their homes with cheerful recollections of the people who always live there. It may be we are jealous of the high privileges which they constantly enjoy in the proximity of the President, Heads of Departments and so many other exalted personages. It may be that we have been, while sojourners in the capital, too often reminded of the eastern proverb, *"it is ever dark under the lamp,"* which, by interpretation, means that excessive nearness to the center of the sun and light has had an excessive remoteness. From whatever cause, many people learn with some disgust that special favors are dealt out by Congress to their peculiar wards. With respect to the particular appropriation in question some facts were stated which ought to be generally known. We are informed that there are within the bounds of Washington and Georgetown some twelve to fifteen hundred maimmitted slaves whose ages range from sixty to a hundred and fifteen years, and who are quite helpless and dependent. Besides these, there are from three to four thousand other paupers unable to provide for themselves. The burden of pauperism thus resting on the people of the capital is too heavy for them to bear without assistance. They have a provident aid society and often appeal for the relief of the destitute, and through their church organizations they give liberally, but the accumulation of misery among them resulting from their position as inhabitants of the capital, makes it unavoidable for them to appeal to Congress for help.

Then, besides other claims upon the national legislature, the Government owns one-half of the property in the city of Washington, for which it pays not a dent of tax. Another thing fact is this: "Every dollar annual appropriations by Congress to the District up to 1868 did not equal the interest on the value of the property which the District had given to the General Government."

GEN. LOGAN, in his speech in the House of Representatives, last week, on the removal of the capital, shows that since Congress first located the "seat of government" somewhere between East Branch and Connogochegue, the site itself was changed, shoved southward and down the river, and that it has never been where Congress first located it. If the constitutional point is sound, that Congress, having once fixed the seat of government, could not afterward change it, then we have never had a valid seat of government. This raises the grave question whether any of the legislation which Congress has been grinding out for the past sixty-five years has been near enough to Connogochegue to be constitutional. Passing to the more serious aspects of the question, the General demonstrated the inutility of removal. In 1793 the center of our national area was in Virginia. Now it is in Kansas, far west of the Missouri river. Then the center of population was near Baltimore. Now it is in Ohio, and will soon reach Indianapolis. Our area has increased six times and our population ten times since the capital was located near Connogochegue. We have four times as much territory in the Mississippi Valley and twice as much on the Pacific as the whole Atlantic slope. The country east of the Alleghenies, and for which Washington is a central location, has now 19,000,000 of population, while the country west of it, for which Washington is not a central location, has 40,000,000. By the end of the century the Atlantic slope will have 33,000,000, the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific 75,000,000. The West had already, in 1860, 21 per cent. more acres of improved farm lands, 66 per cent. more of land in farms unimproved, and 12 per cent. more in the cash value of her farms.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen, that the Chicago, Burlington & Missouri River Line, from Chicago to Omaha, is now completed and in successful operation. These lines may justly be said to constitute the direct route between the cities of Chicago and Omaha; their tracks being considered the best in the States through which they run, and their equipments not excelled, if indeed equalled by any in the country.

To their regular first-class equipment they have added a complete outfit of Pullman's Palace Day and Sleeping Cars, and can also boast an advantage possessed by no other line between Chicago and Omaha—Pullman's Dining Cars, which have obtained a world wide notoriety, and need no recommendation from us.

In a letter from Washington in Steiger's *Literarischer Monatsbericht*, which contains an account of the chief public libraries in the Capital, we find the following statement concerning Watt, the inventor: The library of the Patent Office possesses the four folio volumes of the works of the old Iron master, Leipoldt, in which, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, he imparts the first plan of a high pressure steam engine. Young Watt, in Glasgow, knew of this work, and in order to be able to read it learned German from a Swiss dyer's apprentice whom he discovered by some search. We do not remember whether in the ordinary lives of Watt any mention is made of his indebtedness to Leipoldt. The anecdote is new to us.

MR. GEORGE W. GAYLE, of Selma, Alabama, the man who offered a reward of $1,000,000 for Lincoln's assassination, has appealed to Senator Warner, asking to be relieved of political disability, but that Senator gave him little encouragement, his motto, as he lately declared in the Senate, being, "I would go to the South with universal amnesty in the one hand and the halter in the other." Mr. Gayle may draw his own inference.

THE cost of Democratic rule in New York is revealed by the estimate of the Controller for the current year. The aggregate is about $1,000,000 less than that of 1869. The following are the principal Items: For redemption of the principal of the city debt, $653,620 69; interest on the city debt, $1,234,916 69; Board of Education, $2,387,000; Commissioners of Central Park, $720,000; Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, $1,159,765 23; Board of Health, $40,-666; Police, $2,265,000. These are exclusive of estimates for the county.

A Washington Jenkins writes as follows: Miss Nellie Grant is a prominent feature of the levees and receptions at the White House. She is just exactly at that age when the feathers of love-wings are not quite well enough grown to admit of her flying as a woman, and yet they are far enough advanced to spoil her attractions as a child. Her costume is of the rarest and costly kind, and she receives visits and performs the only daughter of a President.

Mr. Jay Cooke, has endowed a Mathematical Fellowship in Princeton College to the extent of $50,000. The significant condition of the endowment is that the interest shall inure to the benefit of that student of the graduating class who stands highest in mathematics, provided he elect to pursue the higher mathematics for an additional year under the direction of the Faculty. This is the fourth of such fellowships now endowed at Princeton.

Mark Twain has gone and done it, as the following from the Elmira (N. Y.) *Advertiser* of the 3d proves: Mr. Samuel L. Clemens, one of the editors of the Buffalo *Express*, and well known as "Mark Twain," and Miss Olivia Langdon, daughter of James Langdon, Esq., were married at the residence of the bride's father in this city, last evening.

ISRAELITES IN RUSSIA.

Successful Efforts of Gov. Curtin in Their Behalf.

Some months ago the prominent Israelites of this and other cities in a formal manner asked General Grant to instruct our Minister at St. Petersburg, his Excellency Andrew G. Curtin, to make all efforts in his power to alleviate the condition of the Jews in Russia, as it was reported that this people were subjected to peculiar hardships by a recent Imperial edict. The committee had an interview at the time with Secretary Fish, who issued instructions to Minister Curtin to make the proper representations to the Czar of the wishes of the American Israelites as approved by General Grant for the amelioration of the conditions of their brethren in distress. Minister Curtin now promptly reports that his efforts have proved successful, and that the Emperor, desirous of showing his good will to the United States, had made many reforms in the treatment of the Hebrews throughout his Empire. That the prejudices of his people were being gradually exterminated before the progress of education and other reformatory measures. Gratuitous concessions of land to agriculturists, subsidies for expenses of colonization and settlement, and exemption from taxation and military duty, for a certain time. They are also entitled to domiciliation and the right to reside anywhere they please in any part of the Empire, and are treated as other subjects in regard to appointments in the medical staff of the army. He finally broached the question of which appears to have disturbed St. Petersburg as well as Washington. Jews who are known are admitted on the same equality into the class of merchants, or respectable citizens. The banking of St. Petersburg is largely done by Jews, and the recent Russian loan, now so popular in Germany, has been largely promoted by the Rothschilds in Paris, Bleichroder in Berlin, Hambro in London and other monetary circles. The conduct of the Emperor in this matter has met with approbation here, and the thanks of the Jews throughout the United States will soon be tendered him. The correspondence in question shows, by this generous conduct, her desire to take her place in the army of social reform.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Springfield *Journal* says: "In many parts of this State the winter wheat is represented to be almost entirely killed out by the alternate freezing and thawing which have characterized the winter."

Nashville, financially speaking, is foundering, and those who can leave are getting away as rats leave a sinking ship. The Mayor sends out every morning a long message to the Council bewailing the bad condition of affairs. The city fathers talk over it, and then go home. The re don't seem to be any relief, and you may expect to hear almost any day that the city property has been sold to pay creditors. Real estate is actually depreciating here, and is worth a good deal less to-day than one year ago. Life is very cheering.

F. N. Blake, Esq., our Consul at Hamilton, Canada, has made an interesting report on the history, management, and present condition of the Indians in that Province. The report strikingly concludes that integrity in dealing with the Indians is not only possible, but necessary. We are glad to know that its report is to be printed by the Congressional printer.

The principal feature in the new treaty between Russia and China is the definition of the boundary question. A broad belt fourteen miles of neutral ground is settled along the entire frontier, and the respective imports or export dues are only claimed on passing beyond this limit. All merchants passing into boundary must have a passport and a certified list of their wares. The duration of the treaty is fixed at five years from date.

Russia is the place for queer societies. One recently broke up was composed of students who proposed to repeal matrimony, property and everything disturbing to the happiness of rich men on Ben Wade's principle, kill all officers of the law and cut out the tongues of literary men who may oppose the movement. Their scene of operations has been transferred to Siberia.

The Richmond agency of the American Tract Society, covering the South Atlantic States and Alabama, during the last quarter employed fifty-seven Union Missionary colporteurs, who performed 412 months' service, visited religiously 10,781 families, held 1,906 public religious meetings, 2,800 prayer meetings, found 1,788 families destitute of all religious books except the Bible, and 1,368 families without the Bible. The annual expenses of the Society for this work is about $26,000.

The scouts who went to Minnesota in the interest of the American Annexation League have returned, and make a discouraging report. Two of them went to Fort Garry, but say they found no prospects that the Red River government would succeed. Riel and his party had a very little money, and declined to pay for the transportation of American adventurers. The Annexation League broke up three or four months ago, and there is no possibility that it will be assembled again.

A wonderful spectacle was observed in Germany on the night of the 1st of January. At Messeritz, from midnight to one o'clock, the inhabitants were startled by the appearance in the sea of fire, from which fell a constant and dense shower of many colored sparks. The intense sheet of surging flame finally took the form of a fiery arch, from which the brilliant rain continued to descend till the whole waned gradually fainter and disappeared.

Speaking of the foreign fruit trade of Boston the *Post* says: "Nearly eighty cargoes of oranges alone were received the present season at this port from Palermo and Messina, besides perhaps fifty more of other kinds, from the ports of Smyrna and the West Indies. Nearly 300,000 packages of figs, and as many more of raisins, are required annually by the trade of this city. The fruit trade of Boston has grown wonderfully within a few years, reaching last year the highest figures ever known in the history of the trade in this city. In this trade New York plays a very second fiddle to Boston."

The Providence *Journal* says: "Late hours, and the other things that go with them, are desired by fashion, and that is the end of it. There is no use in talking about it. Health, comfort, character, morals, are of no account. We must do as other people do, or be content to be nobody."

A man in Detroit struck another in the teeth on Christmas day, cutting his own knuckles thereby. The hand swelled and became very much inflamed, and since then the flesh has decayed from the wounded finger. The diseased bone has been scraped, but without effect, and the physicians think amputation will be necessary.

The rising of the Nile this year to a greater height than within living memory has done $40,000,000 damage.

According to a letter from Shanghai, the Chinese Government is about to take part in the establishment of a code of mercantile law for international civil cases, founded on the principles of European law.

A gentleman of Boston had a policy on his life for five thousand dollars. On the first of January the agent solicited him to make it up to twenty thousand, when he replied, "Come round the first of February and I will see." The agent called round, as requested, to hear that the gentleman died two days previous.

Mr. W. E. Forster, of the British Parliament, in a recent speech to his constituents at Bradford, expressed the confident anticipation, not only that the relations of England and the United States would be adjusted in the most friendly manner, but that the time would come—and quickly, too—when all the English speaking nations of the globe would gladly enter into one grand confederation for mutual support and benefit.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* of Friday evening declares that Hon. David S. Bennett has made a fraudulent sale of grain in warehouse, to the amount of $80,000 or $90,000, after having realized upon it from insurance companies. Mr. Bennett is a prominent citizen, and a Representative in Congress. He has been called home from Washington to answer the charges, over which there is much excitement in Buffalo.

The cigar manufacturers in New York are holding meetings to protest against the proposed reduction of duty on imported cigars from $2 50 per pound and 25 per cent. *ad valorem* to $2 00, and to insist on reinstating the duty of $3 50 per pound and 50 per cent.

VIENNA FLOUR SCENTED

GLYCERINE.

For the Cure and Prevention of Chapped Hands, Lips, &c., producing an Inflammation of the skin Upon the most delicate subject as is usual with Glycerine ordinarily found in the shops.

PREPARED BY

ALFRED J. RANKIN,

Practical Pharmacien,

NO. 24 ST. CLAIR ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SOME REASONS WHY

DR. SARGENT'S

BACKACHE PILLS

HAVE BECOME SO POPULAR.

1st—They are certain and speedy in their action, relieving the Kidneys at once from all obstructions, and restoring the Organs at once to their natural healthy functions.

2d—They are compounded in strict accordance with the original formula, and will always give the same results.

3d—All the ingredients are purely vegetable, and cannot possibly have any deleterious effects, on the contrary they act in a gentle and invigorating manner, and stimulate all the organs to a healthy action.

Therefore—We can recommend them with the greatest confidence for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c.

PRICE, FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.

DR. W. F. FUNDENBERG,

DENTIST,

Will resume the practice of his Profession for a short time, beginning January 6th.

Office—No. 157 FOURTH AVENUE, between Smithfield and Grant s. tf

PITTSBURGH AND THE SOUTH.

The Proposed Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway—A New and Valuable Route Proposed.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

A short time since I saw in a Pittsburgh newspaper the published proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce of your city, in reference to the continuance of the Pennsylvania Railroad up the Monongahela valley, *via* Morgantown, Fairmont and Grafton; thence through, over and across the mountains, intersecting the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad at, I think, Salem. Now the object of this communication is to show that the above route, after leaving Fairmont, is by no means the proper one for railroad purposes. As every one knows, immediately above Fairmont is the confluence of two very considerable rivers, and of about the same magnitude. The eastern route up one of these streams skirts along the spurs of the Western ridge of the Allegheny mountains—the other, running in a more westerly direction, pierces nearly the center of the great plat-au of the trans-Allegheny in this State. Up this Westfork Valley, *via* Clarksburg, Weston and Glenville is undoubtedly the great natural railroad route, connecting the Pennsylvania and great northeastern roads with the Kentucky and southwestern roads, forming one grand chain of roads extended from New York and Boston to New Orleans and Mobile. Again, this route would pierce the very garden of West Virginia, rich beyond description, not only in agricultural resources, but in its mineral wealth, and besides it would open up an immense local trade with your great iron city.

These two routes are so entirely different in point of road construction, local traffic and final destination, that it seems hardly possible a doubt could arise in the selection. The first, that by Morgantown, passes through a rugged, sparsely settled country—the southern portion at least almost as barren and unproductive as the sterile ranges, latches, Sand mountains as the deserts of Sahara. The other route is that of the eminent in the magnificent Westfork valley; the one on to the waters of Elk river, crossing the Great Kenawha at Charleston, thence up a most excellent and comparatively level way into Kentucky, there uniting with the great South-western roads. By a former primitive survey of this latter route, the report of which, I believe, is now in your city, this way up the Westfork valley, was represented as easy of construction and I think without a tunnel. Again, this route leads all the way through a rich and densely populated country, and I have no doubt but every man and every county along this Western line would subscribe most liberally to the work. They certainly have the ability, and I doubt not the will. A move is now being made on this line and on the subject agitated, and I hope those interested in your city and elsewhere will give the subject that consideration its magnitude and importance demands.

In this communication I have given you truthful, reliable facts, having personally traveled over a considerable portion of this Eastern route, and also that over the Western. I am familiar with the topography of the country, and know its peculiarity of which I write. I am also somewhat familiar with the locality of the city of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitancy in saying that the completion of this road would be of incalculable benefit to and open a new era for your city. I trust you will be in the kindness (in these days of railroad,) to publish the above, and excuse the verbosity, as I have not the happy faculty of saying *multum in parvo*.

A. F. B.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., January 16, 1870

THE GALLOWS.

More Barbarities—A Terrible Bungle—A Man Chokes Twenty Minutes and Still Alive.

Two negroes were practiced on by the bungling Jack Ketch, Lynch law, on the 4th instant. There were the usual preliminaries, concluding with a prayer by a clergyman. Here we quote the account of what followed:

While this last disaffection was being done a crowd of gamins, located in tree-tops outside the enclosure, gave vent to remarks profane and indecent, all of which seemed to tickle the crowd immensely. Every movement was by these outposts reported to the outsiders in shouts and yells.

The prison keeper then approached and fixed the rope around the necks of the condemned. Neither spoke until the white caps were being put on, when Jones, in a clear voice, said, "Things are serious now."

At fourteen minutes past twelve the Sheriff cut the rope, and the two men fell.

The drop was not sufficient, and a horrible bungle was the result. Carpenter died hard, working his legs and contracting his body backward and forward, but died easier.

At twenty minutes past they were pronounced dead. Dr. Ferris pronounced them still alive. At twenty-five minutes Dr. Ferris pronounced them still alive.

At forty minutes past Jones was lowered down and placed in a coffin of stained pine, plain make. Carpenter was next placed upon a board and carried into the prison, to be delivered to his friends.

While the hanging, the crowd gave vent to their anxiety by asking, "How long are you going to let them hang?" The Sheriff finally stepped on the stand and announced that they would be taken down in a few minutes.

The prisoners in the prison cells had looking-glasses fixed in position to obtain a view of the proceedings on the platform being on the walls of the cells.

This ended this barbaric deed of legal murder; for such it truly was. Carpenter was but a boy, and was indicted for the murder of his wife, the criminal, and, as afterwards proved, physically unable to accomplish the deed for which he was executed.

THE Washington correspondent of the Boston *Journal* tells of an incident of the Prince's visit at the capital which we have not seen elsewhere. He alludes to a supper given to the attendants of H. R. H. by the English consuls, men and butlers there, at their favorite ale house, "The Windsor Arms." A now-legged sailor who was present, gives amusing accounts of the supper and the speeches, especially one by the Prince's own man, "who was enthusiastic in his praises of the United States as compared to Canada. 'Our pie bit,' he asked, 'might be Queen's own pie,' and 'our baby thing to do with such a blanated cold place, where the people are French bastard the beer's as weak as water.'"

Dr. J. Dubs, of Zurich, has been elected President of the Swiss Confederation. The Doctor last year filled the position of President of the Council, one of the two Chambers of the Swiss Parliament. The President of the Confederation is elected annually, and gets the modest compensation of $2,000.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"OYSTERS."

J. P. AUGER & CO'S

CELEBRATED BRAND.

F. G. CRAIGHEAD,

211 LIBERTY STREET.

THE PITTSBURGH

VINEGAR

WORKS.

Ballou & Adams,

167, 168, 169 and 170

SECOND AVENUE,

Are now prepared to furnish VINEGAR at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Attention is particularly called to our

EXTRA WINE VINEGAR.

ROOFS.

WM. B. SCAIFE

ERECTS

IRON ROOF FRAMES

COVERED WITH

Corrugated Iron

FOR

Mills, Blast Furnaces, Railroad Depots, Banks, Market Houses, Public Buildings, &c.

CORRUGATED IRON,

For Covering Wooden Frame Roofs, made to order in lengths.

Iron Corrugated for Mills, &c.

Nos. 119 and 121 First Avenue.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Chartered in 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock. From May 1st to November 1st 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. free of tax, and if not withdrawn semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
S. H. HASTMAN, JAS. PARK, JR., V. Presidents.
D. K. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John Fleming, P. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, John Scott, Robt. C. Schmerts, Christopher Zug.
D. W. & A. S. Bell Solicitors. mvh2p

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of JOSEPH DORRINGTON, deceased, late of Tr mperanceville, have been this day granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of said deceased, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement, and all indebted will make payment without delay to

Temperanceville, Allegheny county, Pa.
January 24 1870.

206 LACOCK STREET, ALLEGHENY,

JOHN STULEN, Jr.,

PLAIN, ORNAMENTAL AND FRESCO PAINTER

Church, Parlors and Public Halls Decorated in every style of the art.

Interior House Painting tastefully executed.

WILLIAM BINGHAM, JR.'S

Pittsburgh Advertising Agency,

No. 143 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Advertisements inserted in all first-class Papers at lowest possible rates. Send for lists.

D

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, February 5, 1870.

There has been another comfortable week in the local money market. Borrowers on good credit are supplied liberally by the banks or bankers where they keep their accounts, and no complaints of any scarcity of money are heard. It is true there is a good demand for money, but the supply is equal to the demand, and a healthy condition of the market is thus maintained.

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week ending Saturday, February 5, 1870:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
January 31	$ 628,651 86	$ 81,962 46
February 1	991,929 41	94,218 76
February 2	567,358 37	132,856 03
February 3	894,291 69	132,110 87
February 4	567,783 19	118,253 81
February 5	621,539 59	123,619 09
Total	$5,141,370 82	$683,353 91

—Governments are decidedly firmer. The anticipation of the Funding Bill becoming a law has produced a free demand from banks and financial institutions for the issues of 1867 and 1868, which, having two or three years to run, before the maturity of option of prepayment, are regarded as prospectively worth 3@5 per cent. above the bonds subject to being called in upon the negotiation of the proposed new bonds.

The Funding Bill is very perceptibly diverting attention from the investments to other first-class gold-bearing bonds, and especially the issues of the Pacific railroads, which, being a semi-government security naturally first attract the investors. The disparity on the value of those two classes of securities is so important to financial institutions, who accordingly are inquiring after the lower priced securities. Holders, for instance, of the issues of 1881, having time to pay 5 per cent. premium, which must be lost on maturity of the bonds hereafter, have only an average of 4 per cent. in gold net annual interest, from the date of maturity, while a central Pacific 6 per cent. gold bond at the present price, 90, receive, upon an average of twenty-five years, which the bond has yet to run, 6½ per cent. in gold per annum. In other words, the Central Pacific bond yields the same average interest as the sixes of 1881, from now to maturity, which have to sell at 109@. This comparison illustrates a disparity which applies as between gold mortgage bonds and Government gold bonds generally.

—The President of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company has notified the New York Stock Exchange that the stock of the company has been registered at the Corn Exchange Bank, and that Mr. E. W. Dunham will sign the certificates in his capacity as President of the bank. The amount of stock registered is $26,000,000. The company having complied with the regulations of the Exchange, it is presumed that the negotiation of stock at the call of the Board. The stock market-to-day in New York opened steady, and has since been strong on the Vanderbilt stocks and Central, and steady on the rest of the list. The dealings are on a fairly active scale, and confined chiefly to Rock Island, Northwestern, St. Paul and Pacific Mail. In miscellaneous shares Hamilton preferred is the feature, and rose to 21, the rest of the list being 1@2 lower. Express shares are dull and weak on United States and Adams and 1@2 lower on Wells, Fargo & Co. The annual stockholders' meeting of the latter is held to-day.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

February 5, 1870.	10 A M	11 A M	12 M	1 P M	2 P M	3 P M
New York Central	97½	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Erie	37½	38	38	38	38	38
Harlem	130½	130½	1	1	1	1
Reading	96¾	97	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
Michigan Southern	87½	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Illinois Central	137	137	137	137	137	137
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	91	93	93	93	93	93
Chicago and Rock Island	97¾	98	98	98	98	98
Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne	96	96	96	96	96	96
Do. preferred	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Northwestern	87½	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Do. preferred	87½	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Fort Wayne	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Chicago and Alton	115	115	115	115	115	115
Ohio and Miss.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Western U. Tel.	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Pacific Mail	41	41	41	41	41	41
Adams Express	64	64	64	64	64	64
Wells, Fargo & Co.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
American M. U. Ex.	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
U. S. Express	49	50	1	1	1	1
Merchants' Union	92	92	92	92	92	92
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	97¾	98¼	¼	
Erie	37½	38	½	
Harlem	130½	130½	1	
Reading	96¾	96⅝		⅛
Michigan Southern	87½	87¾	¼	
Illinois Central	137	137	1	
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	91	93	2	
Chicago and Rock Island	97¾	98	¼	
Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne	96	96		
Do. preferred	97½	97½		
Northwestern	87½	87¾	¼	
Do. preferred	87½	87¾	¼	
Fort Wayne	97¾	97¾		
Chicago and Alton	115	115		
Ohio and Miss.	29¾	29¾		
Western U. Tel.	36¾	36¾		
Pacific Mail	41	41		
Adams Express	64	64		
Wells, Fargo & Co.	39¾	39¾		
American M. U. Ex.	37½	37½		
U. S. Express	49	50	1	
Merchants' Union	92	92		
Gold	112¾	112¾		

—The *World* of yesterday says: The stock cliques were buying to-day at the decline, and were using all their influence to keep the market from advancing. The striking anomaly of Rock Island—at 7 per cent. dividend—was stock, and stricken from the Stock Exchange—advancing to 117, while Northwest preferred was—paying like dividend—declined to 87¾, dividend—as knocked down to 88¾, shows the artificial movements, irrespective of real values, which are going on in Wall street. There is very dear at 117, or Northwest preferred is very cheap at 88. In Northwest preferred nearly one-half of the stock is held in Europe by investors and it pays as much dividend as Illinois Central, which is selling at 137. The parties who are hammering the Northwest shares are doing so simply to buy.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists in the same active manner as New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway shares purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY EVENING, February 5, 1870.

APPLES—There is a fair demand for good apples, at previous prices. We quote choice at $2 00@2 25, and very common at $1@2 00 ₱ barrel. Inferior and common are very dull.

APPLE BUTTER—We quote at 7@8c ₱ gallon as to quality.

BUTTER—There is a fair demand for choice table butter at 35@36c ₱ lb, and for very fancy at 37c ₱ lb. Common roll and packed is dull and nominal.

BEANS—The market is dull, with but a light demand at prices ranging at $2 25@2 75 ₱ bush, as to quality.

BACON AND LARD.—We quote S. C. hams at 16@16½c ₱ lb; bacon shoulders at 13½@13½c; S. C. shoulders at 14½c; rib sides 15c; clear rib sides 15½c; clear sides 17c; lard in tierces 16½@16½c; lard in buckets 17½@17½c; lard in kegs 17½@17½c. F. Sellers & Co.'s caddy lard, in 5 and 3 ₱ packages, 20c ₱ lb.

MESS PORK—Per bbl $29 50.

SMOKED COD—The market is firm with sales reported at from 14c@15c ₱ lb, as to quality.

CHEESE—The market is quiet, with moderate receipts, and prices firm but unchanged. We quote Western Reserve at 17@17½c; factory 16@16½c; and New York Goshen at 19½@20c ₱ lb. Limburger 19½c, and Sweitzer 20½c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUITS—The market is quiet with a moderate demand at previous prices. We quote good to prime sliced apples at 8@9c; peaches 9@10c for quarters; 16@18c for halves, and 22@25c for pared. Blackberries 14c ₱ lb, and prunes 10c ₱ lb.

CIDER—Dull and nominal in price, ranging from $8@9 ₱ bbl, as to quality and size of barrel.

EGGS—The demand is better, with a fair supply on the market. We quote fresh packed at 25c ₱ dozen.

HAY—The receipts by country wagons light, with sales at $16@21 ₱ ton, as to quality.

HOMINY—Sales at $4 00@4 25 ₱ bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales in a retail way in the Diamond market at $10 50@11 50 ₱ cwt., as to quality; supply small, qualities, etc.

HUSKS—Sales at 3c ₱ lb.

LIME—We quote Cleveland white lime at $2 25@2 50 ₱ bbl.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No 1 lard oil at $1 08@1 12 and No 2 at 90@95c ₱ gallon.

ONIONS—Very choice onions are scarce and firm at $2 75@3 00, and fair to good at $2 25@2 50 ₱ barrel.

SALT—We quote by car load at $1 75 ₱ barrel.

POULTRY—The market is poorly supplied. Nice dressed turkeys will readily command 18@20c ₱ lb, and chickens 16@18c. Live chickens by the coop 60c ₱ pair.

POTATOES—The market is active at $4 00@5 25 in lots, and $5 50 in a retail way. Timothy seed is quiet at $4 75@5 00 ₱ bushel. Flax seed quoted nominally at $2 10@2 15 ₱ bushel.

POTATOES—The market is dull and prices are nominally from 50c@60c ₱ bushel.

HOMINY—Sales at 4c @4c 50 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

FLOUR—The market is quiet, with a light demand and prices unchanged. We quote good to choice red winter wheat flour at $5 50@6 00, and good to choice spring at $5 25@5 75 ₱ barrel. Common grades nominal in price, with little inquiry. Buckwheat flour is dull at $3 25@3 50 per cwt. We quote prime to choice corn meal at $1@1 05 ₱ bushel. Rye flour $5 00@5 25.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull at $1 15@1 18 ₱ bushel for red to choice, and white scarce with prices from first hands is nominally 2@3c more. Rye is more firm with offers to buy at 90c, but holders are asking more. Oats on the track are dull at 45@47c, with sales reported mostly spring barley at $1 60@1 65, and fall at $1 10@1 15 ₱ bushel. Whisky—We quote highwines at $1 09, corn-house rectified $1 10, and proof rectified $1 10@1 12 ₱ gallon.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, February 7, 1870.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions, and a comparison with previous years:

	Receipts Crude per Penn. R.	Receipts per Penn. C. R. R.	Exports per Penn. V. R. R.
Monday, Jan. 31	2,000	195	1,665
Tuesday, Feb. 1	600		1,504
Wednesday, Feb. 2	429	179	1,054
Thursday, Feb. 3	1,200	277	1,742
Friday, Feb. 4		277	1,341
Saturday, Feb. 5	958	1,711	1,711
Total for week	5,958	961	9,004
Since Jan. 1	50,765	5,044	17,594
To Feb. 5	56,691	5,575	26,702
Same time 1869	64,437	3,257	22,464
Same time 1868	113,154	2,200	25,588

BUSINESS.

Dullness was the prevailing feature of the market. In all our experience in reporting the oil market we have never seen so long a period of dullness as during the past month; and notwithstanding this the price of crude has been steadily maintained, holders absolutely refusing to make concessions in order to effect sales. How much longer they will hold out, or whether there will be a reaction, time only can determine. There is no difference in the price of crude oil for spot or any month to July. This is unusual, but nevertheless a fact.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of crude for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	2,307	961
Allegheny Valley Railroad	6,957	9,004
Total	10,534	9,565

Exports of refined oil East for the past two weeks, from January 1st to February 5th, were as follows:

	Last year.	This year.
Per Pennsylvania Railroad	2,307	9,575
Per Allegheny Valley R. R	22,464	21,602
Total	25,761	32,177

SALES.

The crude and refined sales for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude, bbls	12,500	9,200
Refined, bbls	8,000	4,500
Total	20,500	13,700

SATURDAY'S MARKET.

The market on Saturday was nearly as dull as usual, although there were a few sales of crude.

REFINED OIL.

There were no transactions in refined oil on Saturday reported. Prices for February delivery seem to be declining, as it was offered at 30c; sold off at 29½c, and lines from March to May 31c. In the absence of sales it is difficult to give correct quotations.

CRUDE OIL.

There were a few reported sales of crude oil, and prices seem weak and lower. There were sellers to-day of spot, S. O. February and S. O. July at 24c, without finding much of a response from buyers. The sales reported were:

1 bbls S. O. to July 1st at.....12c
1,500 bbls S. O. February, at.....13½c
30 bbls spot (10 to 45 gravity) at.....13c

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, February 5—Closing on 4th—Petroleum—Crude, which has been dull all this week, however there is more inquiry to meet the immediate wants of the trade, 1,500 bbls were sold, part next weeks delivery, at 16½@c spot; 29½@30c. Refined, market less active, scarcely any inquiry for speculating, a few lots have been sold for export to fill vessels loading at about 29½@30c. Crude certificates, 1,863,000 barrels, in cases, were disposed of for February delivery at 29½@29¾c, 1,000 barrels part on private terms, but including a few parcels of Enfield at the Philadelphia delivery—slow market for refined, with prices about steadily held; sales of 7,500 bbls at 30½c for February, and 30¾c for March; 5,000 barrels Harrison delivery sold at 30½c.

OIL CITY, February 5.—Market—Oil in six tanks changed hands to-day, one sale of 2,500 bbls S. O. at 24 60 on Valley cars on lower Creek, and one sale of 2,500 bbls S. O. at 24 60 on Valley cars on lower Creek, February delivery.

ROUSEVILLE, February 5.—Market firm; offering and refining at 24½c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 5.—Market weak. Prime Light 31½ to 32c; White 30c; Standard White 28½c; Crude 16c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, PA., February 5.—Market quiet and steady. Sales of 500 bbls Rye Run at 30c for February delivery, closing at 29½c for dry salted shoulders; 12½@12½c for rib sides; 13@13½c for short rib middles; loose. Lard dull at 16½c, cash; 14½@16c, seller March. Green hams dull at 20c.

DRESSED HOGS—Moderately active and firmer, and 25c higher; sales at $10 50@11 50 for fair to prime.

LIVE HOGS—Dull at $8 00@9 00 for common to good.

CATTLE—Quiet at $4 00@5 50 for butchers' stock and stockers; $6 75@7 00 for fair to good shipping steers.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, February 5.—Flour: market steady and unchanged. Buckwheat flour market steady; demand fair at $3 25@3 50. Rye flour moderate demand and steady at $5 25@5 50. Wheat—there is scarcely any inquiry; market steady and unchanged. Corn: no sales; market weak at 70c for new; 70c for rejected. Oats: market dull and lower; sales at 42c for No 1 State. Rye dull and heavy; held at 80@90c as to quality. Barley: market quiet but steady; sales at 80@1 10 for State and Canada. Petroleum market firm with a strong, upward tendency; refined held at 27@27½c in bbls; large lots; 28c in small lots. Crude firm at 16c ₱ bbl.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, February 5.—Bagging quiet and prices nominal. Cotton—small sales of middling at 23½c. Flour: inactive and dull at $5 75@6 00 for family; $5 00@5 50 for No 1; $4 50@4 75 for No 2. Prime quiet and unchanged; more pork offering; $17 50; rumps 23c. Bacon: shoulders 13½c; clear rib 15½c; clear side 16½c; canvassed hams 19@20c; sugar cured hams 20@21c. Lard in tierces 16½c; kegs 17½c; choice for fancy sugar cured. Whisky declined to 93c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 5.—Flour—small business; extra at $5 00@5 75. Wheat—unchanged. Pennsylvania red at $1 25@1 26. Rye 90@91c. Corn fair from during last week; sales of three months. Provisions drooping; pork declined to $27 00@27 50. Lard 16@16½c. Whisky unchanged; small sales at 93c.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, February 5.—Cattle—receipts for the week 1,500 head; 1,200 head left over; 2,700 head at 5c for medium; 7c for good, and 8@9c for extra; receipts of 1,200 market closed quiet and a shade lower. Sheep—receipts 3,800; market firm at previous quotations.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, February 5.—Cotton easier at 24@24½c; receipts 1,264 bales; exports 1,178 bales. Flour unchanged. Corn firm at 80c. Oats steady at 67½c. Hay dull at $28 00. Bran dull at $20 00. Lard 16@16½c. Pork steady at $25 00. Bulk shoulders 13c; sides 15½c. Bacon unchanged.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, February 5.—Cotton dull; low middling 23½c; good ordinary 22½c; stock 4,200 bales.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 120⅝.

THE BANK STATEMENT

shows a slight loss in the total reserve, but is favorable to an easier money market, the excess over legal requirement being still $20,000,000.

Loans	$264,544,115	Increase $ 4,180,845
Specie	28,996,246	Increase 1,425,460
Circulation	33,246,461	Increase 44,109
Deposits	214,726,179	Increase 4,169,208
Legal Tenders	78,046,396	Increase 1,256,218

MONEY.

Money is easy. The uptown banks appear to have accumulated heavy balances, which they can only employ at exceptionally low rates with good lenders. The whole range is 4@6 ₱ cent. Prime paper is scarce and in demand at 7@8 ₱ cent.

STERLING.

Sterling Exchange is quiet at 109.

GOLD.

Gold firmer and active; opened at 120⅝, and closed at 120⅝, 1/16 late in the day. It was carried flat. Clearances $25,000,000. Exports for the week, $400,-000, mostly to-day.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments decidedly firmer. Anticipation of the funding bill becoming a law has produced a demand from banks and financial institutions for the issues of 1867 and 1868, which, having two or three years to run, before the maturity of option of prepayment, are regarded as prospectively worth 3@5 per cent. above the bonds subject to being called in upon the negotiation of the proposed new bonds.

The Funding Bill is very perceptibly diverting attention from the investments to other first-class gold-bearing bonds, and especially the issues of the Pacific railroads, which, being a semi-government security naturally first attract the investors. The disparity on the value of those two classes of securities is so important to financial institutions, who accordingly are inquiring after the lower priced securities. Holders, for instance, of the issues of 1881, having time to pay 5 per cent. premium, which must be lost on maturity of the bonds hereafter, have only an average of 4 per cent. in gold net annual interest, from the date of maturity, while a central Pacific 6 per cent. gold bond at the present price, 90, receive, upon an average of twenty-five years, which the bond has yet to run, 6½ per cent. in gold per annum. In other words, the Central Pacific bond yields the same average interest as the sixes of 1881, from now to maturity, which have to sell at 109@. This comparison illustrates a disparity which applies as between gold mortgage bonds and Government gold bonds generally.

STATE SECURITIES.

State securities strong, with advance in North Carolina. Tennessee sixes, old, 76@76¾; new, 70¾; old Tennessee, 65½; new do 69¾; old Virginia 62¾; new do 62¾; Missouri sixes, new do 74; do 6's, deferred 80; Georgia 7's 92; Louisiana, old 68, 71½; Louisiana, new 68, 67¾; Alabama 8's 91½.

STOCKS.

The President of the Erie and Leland Road has notified the Stock Ex change that its stock, now amounting to $16,000,000, has been registered at the Corn Exchange Bank, and certificates will be signed by the President of the Bank. He informs the Board that the new stock will again be placed on the call of the Board. The stock market is firm, and closed at about the highest point to-day. The greatest activity and advance were in Rock Island, Northwestern, Northwestern, New Jersey Central, Lake Shore, St. Paul, Rock Island, and the latter and Pacific Mail, and Mississippi 2@3's. Miscellaneous stocks strong and express shares active.

CLOSING PRICES.

Canton 58½; Cumberland 32; Western Union Telegraph 36¾; Quicksilver 37¾; Mariposa 10; Hartford and Erie 12½; Adams Express 64; Wells Fargo 39½; American 37½; United States 50; Pacific Mail 41; New York Central 98¾; New York Central Scrip 96¾, Erie 38¾; do preferred 58½; Harlem 130½; do preferred 141; Reading 96¾; Michigan Central 88; Lake Shore 87½; Illinois Central 137; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 93; do preferred 93; Rock Island 117; St. Paul 72; do preferred 87½; Wabash 47; Fort Wayne 97; Terre Haute 25; do preferred 39½; Chicago and Alton 115; do preferred 118½; Ohio and Mississippi 29; New Jersey Central 99¾; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 78¾.

MINING SHARES

Boston prices—Clinton 34; Copper Falls 6; Franklin 7; Hecla 80; Quincy 33.

Imports for the week—Dry goods $2,936,961; general merchandise $1,439,481.

The treasury balances—gold $75,852,902; currency, $6,355,344; general balance, $81,156,217.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 5.—Cotton dull and heavy; sales 1,800 bales at 24c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 7,964 barrels; dull, heavy and 5@10c lower; sales 9,000 barrels at 5@10c for superfine State and western; $5 05@5 85 for extra State; $5 90@6 10 for round hoop Ohio; $5 90@6 10 for extra Western; $6 25@7 50 for fancy do; $5 90@6 00 for shipping brands extra family; $6 10@7 50 for trade and family; $6 10@7 50 for extra Genesee. Rye flour dull; $5 50@6 00 for Canada and State. Corn meal dull and heavy; sales 700 bbls at $3 60@3 70 for Brandywine. Wheat—receipts 26,000 bushels; sales 30,000 bushels; 1@2c lower; sales at $1 56@1 59 for white Michigan; $1 46@1 50 for white State; $1 44@1 45 for amber Michigan; $1 46@1 47 for amber State. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet; $1 00@1 10 for two-rowed; $1 20@1 30 for four-rowed. Barley malt quiet. Receipts of corn 1,000 bushels; 1@2c lower; sales 30,000 bushels; 1@2c lower; sales at 82@83c for new mixed western; $1 04@1 07 for old do; $1 00 for new yellow Jersey. Receipts of oats 1,000 bush; oats irregular, unsettled and 1@2c under export demand; sales 30,000 bushels; 1@2c under for western in store and afloat; sales for white. Rice steady; sales 200 tierces at 9@9½c. Sugar steady; sales 2½ hhds Cuba at 9⅞@10c. Molasses dull and heavy; sales 100 hhds Cuba at 32c. Pork—receipts 200 bbls; Hops firm. Wool firm; sales 50,000 lbs at 45@50c for pulled; 50@55c for fine unwashed; 60@62½c for fine washed; 65@70c for Saxony fleece; 70@75c for extra. Hay—receipts 200 bales; 75@80c for shipping; 90c@$1 for prime; sales 750 bales seller March at $2 50. Beef quiet; sales 120 bbls at $10@15 for new plain mess, and $14@17 50 for new extra mess. Tierces—sales 400 tierces at 16 cents for prime. Beef hams quiet at $26@26 50 for India mess. Beef hams quiet; sales 200 packages at 16½@18½c for shoulders, and 18@20c for hams. Middles quiet; sales 1,000 packages at 12½c for Cumberland cuts; 13½c for shoulders; 16½c for hams. Lard heavy; sales 600 tierces at 16½@16¾c for prime steam, and 16¾@17c for kettle rendered. Butter quiet and unchanged. Cheese unchanged at 17@18c for old, and 19@20c for new. Whisky dull and nominal at 92c. Petroleum dull and heavy; crude 16½c; refined 30½c. Tallow dull and heavy; sales 30,000 lbs at 9@9¼c. Freights to Liverpool dull and heavy; cotton 5-32d; flour 2s 6d; wheat 10d; corn 6½d.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, February 5.—Flour quiet and more weak; Howard street and western superfine, $5 00@5 25; extra do, $5 50@5 75; Howard street and extra family, $6 00@6 25; City Mills superfine, $5 50@5 75; extra do, $6 00@6 25; Howard street and family, $6 50@7 00; City Mills family, $7 00@7 25; Howard street and fancy, $7 25@7 50; City Mills fancy, $7 50@7 75; Howard street and patent, $8 00@8 25; City Mills patent, $8 25@8 50. Wheat—Southern dull and heavy; Maryland red, $1 40@1 45; white, $1 50@1 60; Pennsylvania red, $1 40@1 45; white, $1 50@1 60. Corn—Southern dull and heavy; white, 80@85c; yellow, 85@90c. Oats dull and heavy at 50@55c for Southern and Pennsylvania. Rye dull at $1 10@1 15. Provisions—mess pork, $28 00@28 50. Bacon—shoulders, 13½@14c; clear rib sides, 16@16½c; clear sides, 17@17½c. Hams, 18@20c. Lard, 16½@17c. Whisky, 93c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, February 5.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; amber Michigan $1 48 bid No 1 red $1 41; white $1 45; no 2 red $1 36. Corn quiet; No 2 58c; new 72c; no sales offered. Oats dull; No 1 at 42c. Rye quiet; No 2 at 90c. Dressed hogs $9 00@9 50. Clover seed $6 20@6 25.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, February 5.—Cotton—lower; grades under; better quality steady; middling 23½@24c; sales 4,000 bales; receipts 1,637 bales; exports 2,230 bales. Sugar—firm; fair to good refining 8½@9c; prime 9¼@9½c. Molasses—dull; fair to prime 33@37½c. Whisky—dull; No 1 at $1 07@1 08. Coffee—fair to prime 13½@17c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, February 5.—Flour dull; offe XX at $5 50@5 60; XXX at $6 00@6 25; XXXX at $6 50@6 75; Chamberlain's Minnesota extra $7 00@7 25. Wheat—receipts 2,000 bushels; shipments 2,000 bushels; No 1 at 5c for No 2. Corn, lower; 5c for No 2. Oats quiet. Barley quiet; $1 00. Dressed hogs unchanged.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, February 5.—Wheat—no material change; extra white $1 48; amber $1 45; red $1 40; No 2 red $1 36; Barley dull and unsettled at $1 50 @ 2 00. Dressed hogs heavy; $9 50@10 75 offered. Clover seed $6 00@6 50.

DRUCCISTS.

Wm. J. Snodgrass,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGIST,

Cor. Federal and Lacock Sts.,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

Offers for sale at Greatly Reduced Prices,

Pure White Lead,
Pure Red Lead,
Linseed Oil, raw or boiled,
Japan Dryer,
Copal Varnish No. 1,
White Damar Varnish,
French Ochre,
Venetian Red, Eng.,
American Vermillion,
Lamphlack,
Colors in Oil,
Pumice Stone, lumps or pound.;
Extract Logwood,

Together with a full stock of PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, and PATENT MEDICINES.

PAINTS and OILS.

Pure White Lead, B. B. & Co.'s,
Pure White Lead, English Crown,
Pure Red Lead. B. B. & Co.'s,
Linseed Oil, Raw,
B. W. Whale oil,
B. W. Sperm Oil,
Bank Oil, Straits Oil,

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

GEO. A. KELLY,

Wholesale Druggist,

CORNER WOOD STREET AND SECOND AVE

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Persons visiting BROOKVILLE, Jefferson county Penna., will do well to call on

Dr. W. J. McKnight & Bro., Druggists,

CLEMENTS HOUSE.

Where they can at all times find the best brands of TOBACCO AND SEGARS; also BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES, at publishers' prices; FANCY NOTIONS, &c.

Prescriptions filled at all hours.

The PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL can always be found on their counter. Single copy, 1 cent. Provisions drooping; pork declined to $27 00@27 50. Lard 16@16½c. Whisky unchanged; small sales at 93c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, February 5.—Flour dull; offe XX at $5 50@5 60; XXX at $6 00@6 25; XXXX at $6 50@6 75; Chamberlain's Minnesota extra $7 00@7 25. Wheat—receipts 2,000 bushels; shipments 2,000 bushels; No 1 at 5c for No 2. Corn, lower; 5c for No 2. Oats quiet. Barley quiet; $1 00. Dressed hogs unchanged.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, February 5.—Wheat—no material change; extra white $1 48; amber $1 45; red $1 40; No 2 red $1 36; Barley dull and unsettled at $1 50 @ 2 00. Dressed hogs heavy; $9 50@10 75 offered. Clover seed $6 00@6 50.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & Co.,

Augusta, Maine.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

The Arlington and Major Anderson.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PARKERSBURG, February 6, 1870.

The steamer Arlington, arrived at 4:15 A. M., and Major Anderson at 6 A. M. The latter struck the bridge crib and broke her wheel, and lay here three hours.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WHEELING, February 6, 1870.

The Arlington passed up at 6:30 P. M. The Anderson has not arrived yet.

Ironton. O.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

IRONTON, O., February 5, 1870.

Boats passed down to-day: St. Charles at 1 P. M., and Ohio No. 4 at 7 P. M. Passed up: Fleetwood at 12 M. River falling; weather clear and pleasant. H.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Arrived.

E. Bennett.....Carmack.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Chiefalin.....Phillips.....Geneva.
Elector.....Bottiger.....Geneva.

Departed.

Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Chiefalin.....Phillips.....Geneva.
E. Bennett.....Carmack.....Geneva.
Belle.....Richey.....Parkersburg

MONONGAHELA—Four feet seven and falling.

ALLEGHENY—Five feet ten and falling.

THE marks last evening indicated four feet seven inches and falling. The weather was cool, but otherwise pleasant. Trade on the landing was dull. Freights were scarce.

THE steamer R. C. Gray, Captain Whitaker, left St. Louis for this city on Thursday.

THE steamer Lorena passed Memphis on Thursday en route for Cincinnati.

THE Rover's barges are receiving for Nashville, and will have dispatch.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.—The Kentucky Legislature, on Tuesday, appropriated $75,000 for the improvement of the Big Sandy river.

DAME RUMOR says the Kate Henderson will enter the Ravenswood and Gallipolis trade against the Oriole.

THE steamer Nick Wall passed Cincinnati on Friday on her way to St. Louis, with a good trip.

GRANITE STATE is the name of the new boat being built at Pittsburgh by Captain Wash. Kerr, for the Pittsburgh and Portsmouth trade.

J. S. AND R. E. NEAL, of Louisville, sold the steamer Indiana at New Orleans, on the 29th ult., to Jos. H. Johnson, of Paducah, Ky. Price paid, $50,000. Terms, 1,2,3 & 4 months.

THE powerful towboat Wild Duck, Captain J. W. Aswall, will have dispatch for Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis. Shippers would do well to bear this in mind.

THE MONONGAHELA SLACKWATER.—The packets for Brownsville and Geneva leave the wharf-boat, foot of Grant street, daily at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE fine packet Mollie Ebert Captain G. W. Ebert, is announced for Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis. The Mollie Ebert is one of the finest boats of her class, and is in charge of careful and intelligent officers.

THE fine packet Camelia, Captain R. C. Mason, is announced for Evansville Clarksville and Nashville. This boat has the best of accommodations, makes her trips regularly, and is in charge of careful and gentlemanly officers. Mr. Braithwaite has the clerking on board.

THE steamer "Arlington" beat the Major Anderson two hours on her last trip to Cincinnati. We understand from the fact, as it must have slipped the memories of the Cincinnati reporters, that the Anderson was aground, as the Anderson will get used to it before long.

MORE UNPLEASANTNESS.—The officers of the Richmond and Chesapeake Railroad, for non-freight, an order was made by the United States Court, on Wednesday, directing the United States Marshal to forcibly take charge and bring the boat to Louisville.

PARKERSBURG Cincinnati *Enquirer* notices the packet Arlington thus: The new steamer Arlington arrived from Pittsburgh yesterday morning. She is a fine craft and was built to collect time, and has proven that she can make weekly trips to Pittsburgh, and do all the way business offering, with ease.

THE ARGOSY FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE—The fine packet Argosy will make a trip to Cincinnati and Louisville both connecting the Portsmouth trade. She is now loading for these ports, and the time will be advertised in another column, this afternoon at five o'clock.

"THE Ohio No. 4 made the run to Gallipolis, 230 miles, on the last trip, in twenty-one hours and forty minutes, having lost twenty-eight minutes landings, fifteen for freight, and thirteen for passengers.

The above is pretty well done for a boat like the Ohio.

The Buckeye State made the run in sixteen hours and forty minutes, just beating the Ohio No. 4 only five minutes. Both fine boats.

SATURDAY'S Cincinnati *Gazette* says: The Arlington left here yesterday at 11:30½ A. M., and Pittsburgh at 6 P. M., and Major Anderson departed for Wheeling three minutes afterward, and the 36 miles

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—This evening, at the Armory on Fourth avenue, an election for commissioned officers of Company "S," Duquesne Grays, will take place.

BEQUESTS.—By the will of Patrick McEvoy, of Lancaster, lately deceased, Dennis McEvoy, of Pittsburgh, and his son Terrence, each receive two thousand dollars.

STEAM SAW MILL.—A valuable mill property in New Geneva, on the Monongahela river, is offered for sale by Messrs. Downs & Davenport. See card on first page.

IN JAIL.—The county jail report for yesterday was as follows: Court prisoners—males, 49; females, 5; total, 52. Vagrants—males, 28; females, 29; total, 44. Grand total, 107.

READY FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. O'Donnell, Alderman elect of the Ninth ward, has opened up a office at No. 25 Penn avenue. All business brought before him will be promptly attended to.

FOUNDRY FOR SALE.—A new frame foundry, with all necessary machinery for business, situated in Blair county is offered for sale. Parties wishing to invest in a good business should read the advertisement on first page.

DE VILLIERS STREET.—In the Court of Quarter Sessions Saturday morning, the appeal of John Beatty from the report of the viewers on the opening of De Villiers street, was granted, and the Clerks of Connells directed to certify to the Court all papers and proceedings in the case.

COUNCIL MEETING.—An adjourned meeting of City Councils will be held this afternoon, to consider the Paid Fire Department bill, and Mr. Barton's ordinance relative to the safe keeping of the public funds. The ordinance will come up on third reading, and its final passage is anticipated.

SOME timely and quite liberal donations have been received by us for the relief of Mrs. Flaherty, who was so dangerously burned a week ago near the Minersville Station. The donations will be bestowed to relieve immediate necessities, for which simply they will suffice.

WASHINGTON INFANTRY.—The following civil officers have been elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, William Culp; Vice President, John Reboman; Treasurer, Lieut. Shaffer; Secretary, John C. Applebee; Conductor, George G. Jeremy; Trustees, Col. D. B. Harris, T. G. Smythe, H. Y. Boyce.

ARTIZAN WORKS.—Those in want of small grey iron castings, or any description, can have them promptly furnished by Mr. Jacob Kinzer, of the Artizan Works, Nos. 9 and 11 Penn avenue. Mr. Kinzer manufactures domestic hardware of any desired description, and all work is guaranteed.

FIRE.—A slight fire occurred in the cellar of Glass's new building, corner of High street and Wylie avenue, Saturday morning, occasioning an alarm from box 24, corner of Fifth avenue and High street. It was extinguished with a "plug" stream, and the services of the engines, which arrived promptly, were not required. The damage was slight. Origin unknown.

PRECARIOUS SITUATION.—Saturday morning a boy was riding on the Liberty street, near the Elevator, when the horse slipped upon some ice and tumbled the boy out of the saddle. When the horse got up, the boy was hanging, his clothing still down over his feet in the stirrup. As was anticipated, the horse started to run, but the first bound forward caused the stirrup to turn and the boy fell clear. Strange to say, he had was saved horrible mutilation, if not death. The horse ran frantically away.

THE MEETING TO-DAY.—Our citizens will bear in mind the public meeting to be held in the room over the First National Bank, Wood street, this afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, to further the project of a railway from Pittsburgh, via the Monongahela valley, to Charleston, South Carolina. Addresses will be delivered by Gover or Stevenson, of West Virginia, (an old Pittsburgher,) Hon. Wm. Price, Gen. Negley, and others. The importance of such a vital importance to our business interests should secure the hearty co-operation of every citizen.

THE GIANT.—The great Orientalgiant, one of the largest and best made men in the world, arrived in this city yesterday, and will exhibit this morning at Burnell's Museum. It will be remembered that we announced last week the engagement of this most remarkable man by the Major, at the unusual salary of two hundred dollars per week, and from what we can learn he it will be a paying investment. Only think—a man over eight feet high, and handsome at that. Considerable curiosity is excited as to what will be the opinion of the ladies of Pittsburgh, whether they will indorse the verdict rendered in their New York sisters.

Brahma Chickens Stolen.

Joseph Marshall, on Saturday, made information before Mayor Brush charging Sarah Claggett, colored, and William Spence, white, with the larceny of two Bramah chickens, of the value of ten dollars. The defendants reside near the prosecutor, in Sixteenth Ward, and a day or two since Mr. M. missed his favorite fowls. He suspected the defendants, and afterwards, on discovering stray feathers lying about the yard about their residence, he became satisfied they were the thieves. Information was accordingly made, and a warrant issued. An officer called on them, and in searching the house, discovered the missing chickens, rolled up in a sheet, and used as a pillow. The accused were taken into custody and conveyed to the lock-up. Each, on hearing they were committed jail for a hearing.

Overcoat Stolen and Recovered.

Saturday afternoon the office of Messrs. Tack Bros., oil merchants on Duquesne Way, was invaded by a thief during the temporary absence of the members of the firm and a blue beaver cloth overcoat worth $50 stolen. Mr. Roland Hemmick, the owner of the coat, as soon as he discovered the loss, proceeded to having seen a negro loitering around the door early in the afternoon of the loss also at the same time left a description of the suspected negro. Officer Dressler at once devined from the description that one Grace Lee was the thief and Mr. Hemmick was furnished with information against him. Officer Dressler took the warrant and in a short time Grace was in custody. He acknowledged having taken the coat, and said that he had traded it to a negro residing in Church alley. Officer Long visited the place designated and recovered the coat. After hearing Lee committed him in default of bail for trial. This is not his first offense.

The New United States District Attorney—Taking Possession.

In the United States Court, on Saturday morning, Judge McCandless presiding, the commission of H. Bucher Swope, Esq., the newly appointed United States District Attorney was presented. Mr. Swope was presented to the Court by Mr. Carnahan, late District Attorney, who took occasion to refer to the high standing of the gentleman and to the members of the bar of this State, and of his fine qualifications for the position. Carnahan also took occasion to thank the Court for its uniform kindness and courtesy extended to him during his official term and bespoke for his successor a continuance of that treatment. Before administering the oath of office to Mr. Swope, Judge McCandless alluded in highly complimentary terms to the faithful manner in which Mr. Carnahan had discharged the onerous duties devolving upon him, and to the ability with which he had prepared and conducted the cases on the part of the Government. The oath of office was then administered and Mr. Swope entered upon the discharge of the duties devolving upon him as United States District Attorney.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier.

The usual amount of routine business was transacted in this Court on Saturday.

The following is the list for to-day:

No. 290 Campbell vs. Duigen.
No. 291 Campbell vs. Williams.
No. 292 Campbell vs. Wilson.
No. 332 Collins vs. Rea, Jr.
No. 336 Metzger vs. McGill.
No. 338 McClean vs. Fahnestock.
No. 341 Nesbit vs. Hunter.
No. 342 Jenkins vs. McClaren.
No. 343 Keetley vs. Jacoby.
No. 344 Duffer vs. Brown & Jones.
No. 349 Hartman & Lare vs. Finch.
No. 350 McElroy vs. J. W. Barker & Co.

For Tuesday, Nos. 133, 211, and 286. For Wednesday, Nos. 281 and 249.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

A number of motions were disposed of in this Court, and Sheriff's deeds acknowledged.

A motion was made to strike off the judgment of non-suit in the ejectment case of Samuel McClurkin vs. Wm. B. Thompson. The Court refused the motion.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

No. 139. Weisenberger vs. Bates.
No. 116. Citizens Oil Ref. Co. vs. Dilworth et al.
No. 156. Kreiling et ux. vs. Becker et al.
No. 98. (O. L.) Leahy vs. Nobles.
No. 122. Harrison vs. Brereton & Williams.
No. 144. Pearson vs. Hill.
No. 157. Weisenberger vs. Catharine Kearney's Executors.
No. 161. Gallagher vs. Sweeney.
No. 131. St. Andrew's Church vs. Hoag.
No. 146. Steamer Wild Cat vs. steamer Whale.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

A special session of the United States District Court will commence on the first Monday of March. Judge McCandless, on Saturday, made the following order:

"That a list of causes in bankruptcy for trial by jury be prepared by the Clerk, to be taken up on the first Monday of the March special session of the District Court, and for bankrupt cases, to continue two weeks. On the third Monday of March the Court will resume the trial of United States cases."

SAD ACCIDENT.

Man Killed on the Connellsville Railroad—Suspicions that He Was been Foully Dealt With—The Inquest Adjourned.

On Saturday morning, Coroner Clawson was notified to hold an inquest over the remains of Michael Dougherty, who had been killed near Port Perry Junction on the evening, by the McKeesport Night Accommodation train.

The deceased had attended a ball that night in a tavern near Port Perry, and it was said he became intoxicated. At ten o'clock he started for his home, which is about five hundred yards distant, and was not seen until eleven and o'clock, when the engineer of the train discovers him lying on the right hand rail of the track. The train had just left the station, and had not yet got under headway. The engineers whistled down brakes and reversed his engine, but he had discovered the unfortunate man too late to save him. He was struck by the cow catcher and dragged a distance of twenty yards. The unfortunate man was removed to his residence, and Dr. Virginius was summoned, who rendered all the aid in his power, but the wounded man continued to decline until shortly after twelve o'clock, when death relieved him of his sufferings. It is supposed that death was caused from internal injuries.

On Saturday morning the Coroner proceeded to Port Perry to hold an inquest. The engineer and fireman were examined, and testified to the above facts. During the examination the fact was elicited that the deceased, when he left the tavern, had forty dollars in his possession, which was missing. A suspicion, then arose that possibly the man had been knocked down, his money stolen, and then thrown in front of the track. In order to have a fuller investigation, and to clear up the mystery, the inquest was adjourned until Wednesday afternoon at four o'clock. The inquest will be held at the office of Capt. B. J. Woods, at Port Perry. The deceased was a native of Ireland, and was about thirty-one years of age. He leaves a wife and five children, who are in destitute circumstances. Word was sent to W. O. Hogart, President of the road, stating the fact, and that the gentleman generously assumed the burial expenses.

THE CARPENTER.

Sabbath Evening Lectures.

Subjects of Interest to Mechanics and Workingmen.

Rev. Alexander Clark, pastor of the First Methodist Church, Fifth avenue, has commenced a series of Sabbath evening discourses to the mechanical and workingman. The following is the first of the series, delivered on Sabbath evening last, February 6th, to a very large and attentive congregation. The successive lectures will extend through eight or a number of trades, and continue until the month of April:

Subject—Is not this the carpenter?—*Mark VI:3.*

The first sentence of Holy Scripture reveals God as a Creator. He created the heavens and the earth. The wondrous fabric was not formed by any instantaneous circumstances. The world and all it holds are not the blind results of chance. There was a design, outwrought by a beginning, a process, and a consummation. The statement is distinct and absolute. A Supreme Intelligence moulded and furnished the world, and recorded the great fact as first in the order of revelation. And the entire Bible maintains the dignity of creation as the work of an Independent and an Almighty Person, and emphasizes it to all generations of people. Had it never past from mind, by unifying upon one day in every seven as a commemoration of the finished work. Even, Sabbath's sun is a celestial seal to the truth written in the first chapter of Genesis. The creed of the Bible is a unit. Its block is mark, the coming of the hallowed day.

The Bible shows us also, as a whole, by both its former and its latter testimonies, that *He* finished the world "in the beginning," condescended, "in the fullness of time," to sanctify and sorrow amidst its scenes, to redeem and reconstruct the portion which sin had ruined. How fitting that He who created should repair! How fullness of time, for sanctifying